The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 439.

WASHINGTON.

Appeals to Boutwell to Modify his Gold Order.

A Negro Representative from Virginia.

The Spanish Authorities Refuse to Bond the Gunboats.

Naval Expedition to Darien.

Bills for the Removal of the Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE GOLD BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It has been stated that quite a number of business men of prominence in Eastern cities have written and telegraphed Secretary Boutwell advising him to rescind his order to sell gold during December, on the ground that the steady decline in the premium has paralyzed business, and is calculated, if it goes still further, to produce general bankruptcy. It is true that some few letters have been received from certain parties asking that there be no further gold sales, but there have been no general representations of the character indicated, either from prominent bankers or business men, and the Secretary has no intention of rescinding the order. He said to-day that the government credit abroad was growing better, and cited the fact that, with exchange added, five-twenties were worth to-day 94 in London.

THE ALASKA DELEGATE.

A paragraph is telegraphed from Californ is that George P. Shrie has been elected delegate to Congress from Alaska. Such an election is purely gratuitous, for Congress has passed no law providing for a territorial organization or the election of a delegate. The gentleman who is said to have been elected is a regular paymaster in the army, and was exiled to Alaska for working against the confirmation of his superior officer, while the latter's nomination was pending in the Senate.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

Among the Virginia Congressional delegation whose credentials will be presented to the House next week is a full blooded negro, who was elected to represent one of the south side districts last July. As there is little or no doubt but that the full delegation will be admitted, he will of course take his seat with the rest.

THE GUNBOAT QUESTION.

The Spanish authorities have decided indirectly that they will make no application for the bonding of the gunboats not to make war against Peru. They have already moved for the release of the boats, on the ground that no war exists between Peru and Spain. If this is refused, they will abandon the matter. The contractor, they say, will be the only one who will suffer. They add that the proof is abundant that there is no war between Spain and Peru.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The citizens of Washington held a large and spirited meeting to-night in favor of increasing their railroad facilities to the North and West. It was announced that by July next there would be another line of railroad to Baltimore. Measures were inaugurated to build a new line to Cincinnati.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The steamer Nipsic, which has been fitting out at the Washington navy yard for some time past to sail for Aspinwall, will leave about the last of this week. The Nipsic goes out for the purpose of making a survey of the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Commander Selfridge will have charge of the expedition, and he now awaits instructions from Rear Admiral Davis, to whom all the papers and maps pertaining to the survey have been submitted by the Navy Department.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The evidence in the Louisiana contested election cases have all been printed, and make two volumes of over eight hundred pages. Some 12,000 questions were asked of witnesses, whose evidence is very contradictory. The charge investigated by the committee was that for fear of outrage the negro voters did not go near the polls on election day. It appears in the testimony that the Republican State Committee issued a circular advising them to vote.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

continued their session to-day on the tariff, and are discussing the bill of last session line by line. The committee are in the receipt of a great deal of information from various interests likely to be affected. The protectionists on the committee have prepared a free list for such articles as are not produced in this country, with a schedule as an offset, raising the present duties from 10 to 50 per cent.

It is expected that the new census bill will fail unless it is passed by January 1st. The statute of 1850 remains in force, and the Secretary of the Interior is required to go to work taking the sixth census under the old law. There are so many conflicting views that it is regarded as doubtful if a new bill can be passed through both Houses before the holidays' recess.

CAPT. WM. E. SMIDT,

editor of the Woodstock Sentinel, was to-day appointed postmaster at Woodstock, Illinois, from which he was removed by President Johnson.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Two Western members of Congress have prepared bills for the removal of the capital to St. Louis, which they will introduce on Monday next.

EQUALITY.

A bill was presented in the City Council last night by a negro member, providing that no license be granted to hotel keepers, restaurant keepers, or places of amusement, unless all persons shall be admitted to such public places without distinction of color. It was referred.

CHICAGO.

Boiler Explosion—Fire—Annexation of Prince Rupert's Land—Red River War—Wisconsin Congressman Dying—Northern News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The head of the boiler of the steam dye work, located in the basement of the Bay State House, Galena, exploded to-day, mortally wounding Mr. Steller, proprietor, and severely injuring his wife. The building was much shattered.

Warden's soap factory, at Madison, Wis., was destroyed by fire this morning, with its contents. Loss $12,000; fully insured.

Mr. Donnelly made a speech before the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, last evening, in favor of the annexation of Rupert's Land when that people desired. It is claimed that that the Saskatchewan Valley belongs to the United States by nature and location, and, it is said, God speed the Fenian or any movement which will lead to its annexation to the United States. His remarks were listened by a very large crowd of enthusiastic people.

Advices from Pembina say the insurgents organised a provisional government on the 16th inst.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins, Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, who has been ill for several weeks, but was thought to be recovering, had a relapse a day or two since followed by partial paralysis. To-day he has been easier, and only the faintest hope of his recovery.

The contract by which the Western Associated Press has been furnishing news to the Northwestern Associated Press having expired, the latter association met here to-day for the purpose of renewing it. After conference between the executive committees of the associations, the contract was renewed for another year upon terms considerably different from the present terms. The Northwestern Association have agreed to collect news in their own territory and transmit to the Western Association, which has not heretofore been done.

HAYTI.

Surrender of Cape Haytien—Salnave Strongly Fortifying Port au Prince—Yellow Fever—Ram for Salnave.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Mail news from Hayti is to the 15th. Cape Haytien had surrendered to the revolutionists. The gunboat Salnave had been sunk. The Petition was captured by revolutionary war vessels, the Quaker City and Florida, and preparations were making to attack Port au Prince, then the only place in the Republic in possession of Salnave. Salnave is strongly fortifying Port au Prince, and swears he will blow it up before he will surrender.

The brig Meteor had arrived at St. Marie from the United States with ammunition, &c. Yellow fever prevailed at St Marie.

The ram Atlanta, intended for Salnave's use against the insurgents, will leave Philadelphia some time to-morrow for Port au Prince.

The National Board of Trade.

RICHMOND, Nov 30.—Large number of delegates to the National Board of Trade have arrived, representing the Boards of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Portland, Chicago, Baltimore, Milwaukee and other cities.

The committee have been appointed by our Board of Trade to extend private hospitalities to visitors, and many of them are guests at private houses. The seems to be a general feeling among the people to welcome the delegates, as it is the first national body which has met here for years. The hall of the State Capitol has been tendered for the sessions, which commence to-morrow noon.

NASHVILLE.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Cincinnati Railroad—Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—In the House to-day Mr. Fleming, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a lengthy report recommending the rejection of the bill granting the right of way to Cincinnati for the Southern railroad. The report says the Legislature has no constitutional power to pass this or any similar bill, and if it had power it would be eminently unwise and impolitic to exercise it in the mode and extent proposed. It recites in detail the provisions of the bill, and points out its legal bearings and effects; argues the question from a constitutional point of view, and points out the various provisions repugnant to the State Constitution and contrary to the public policy, citing the opinion of the State and United States courts; points out the danger of granting perpetual right of way and condemnation of land to an exclusive foreign corporation independent of legislative control in Tennessee and irresponsible for judgments in its courts, because mortgaged from the start to Cincinnati bondholders. It says the primary object of the railroad is the augmentation of the wealth and importance of Cincinnati, and not the public good of Tennessee, which is merely incidental to the main purpose. It says the right of eminent domain cannot be exercised thus for the benefit or purposes of a foreign corporation, which does not even ask to be incorporated in Tennessee, or to become subject to the authority of Tennessee. It argues at length against the policy of the bill as affecting Tennessee.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the report and bill were ordered printed. The bill will hardly come up on its final reading before Friday or Saturday, when there will be a lively fight over it.

The bill to charter the Louisville and Chattanooga railroad, which was introduced a few days since, will be unanimously recommended for passage by the Committee on Internal Improvements. It differs from the Cincinnati bill in that it seeks a charter from the Tennessee Legislature.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was reopened to-day with great ceremony by the Emperor, who delivered the opening speech from the throne. It was hoped the Empress might possibly return in time to take part in the ceremonies, but she has not yet reached Paris. The Emperor said it was not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France for months past. Society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom had been compromised by the excesses of the present and of public assemblages; but common sense had already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which, after all, have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage. But this uncertainty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France wants liberty with order. Order I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all and those who could grant nothing, a glorious course could be chosen. The Emperor then referred to senatus consultum of September last, which he said he had proposed with the purpose of inaugurating a new era of conciliation and progress. It was the task of the Chambers to aid him in carrying out the plan.

He proceeded to enumerate the reforms which were to be made. He pronounced the situation of the country satisfactory, and declared that the more he was ready, however, to grant reforms, the more decided he was to maintain the principles of the Constitution. The relations of France with foreign powers were friendly. Sovereigns and people desired peace. The Emperor continued as follows: "We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The New World suppresses slavery, Russia frees the serfs, England renders justice to Ireland, the Bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes, the progress of science draws the nations closer to each other, while America unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by the electric wire all nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez canal has already united the Mediterranean and Red seas. The Empress is not present to-day because I desired her to testify the sympathy of France with the wonderful perseverance of a Frenchman." The Emperor concluded in the following words: "Messieurs: You resume your labors after an unusual interruption of the season. I hope the bodies of State will apply loyally the modifications lately made in the constitution. There is to be a more direct participation of the nation in its own affairs. This will be a new force for the empire. May the chambers prove that, without falling into regrettable excesses, France can support free institutions, which honor civilized nations."

THE REFORMS PROMISED.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The following is a synopsis of the reforms promised in the Emperor's speech: Mayors are to be chosen from municipalities. The municipalities are to be elected by universal suffrage, which is to be extended. There is to be greater development of primary education; a diminution of the costs of justice and reduction of the war tax on successions. The savings bank system is to be extended; more humane regulations are to be made for the labor of children, and there is to be an increase of small salaries in public offices. Useful measures connected with agriculture are promised; as is an inquiry into the exercise of a project of law regarding customs duties.

MINISTER RESIGNED.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—It is again rumored that Prince Dauvergne, a foreign minister, has resigned.

STORM IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the opposition submitted an interpellation on the prerogative of last September, on the action of the authorities in the Aubin and Ricamarie affairs and in the troubles of last June in Paris. Deputy Naspail submitted an interpellation on the assassination of citizens, and demanded the impeachment of ministers. The introduction of these measures created much excitement, and the proceedings were very stormy.

PRINCE METTERNICH

leaves for Vienna to-night to confer with the Emperor of Austria.

ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Morning Telegraph editorially says Napoleon's speech is liberal alike in promise and tone. If it does not comply with the demands of the party of the left, it announces that a new series of liberal reforms is about beginning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 30, evening.—Consols 93⅛; American securities quiet and steady, '62, 84⅛; do '65, 83⅛; do '67, 85⅛; 10-40s 80⅛. Frankfort—bonds firm at 86⅜; Erie 21¼; Illinois 99; A. and G. W. 27. Stocks steady.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Bourse firm; rentes 71f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Cotton buoyant, middling uplands 12⅞; Orleans 12¼. Sales of 20,000 bales. At Manchester, market firmer. California white wheat 9s 7d; red western 8s 5d@8s 6d; winter 8s. The receipts of wheat for three days were 11,000 quarters, including 10,000 American western. Flour 22s; corn 29s 6d; Oats 3s; peas 39s. Pork 111s 6d; beef 88s; lard 75s; cheese 68s; bacon 67s 6d. Fine resin 15s. Spirits petroleum 1s 3d; refined do 1s 9d. Turpentine 28d.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Tallow 47s; sugar quiet and steady; whale oil 41s; linseed oil 28£ 17s. Petroleum at Antwerp firm; at Bremen quiet at 6 thalers 54 groats; at Hamburg flat, 15 marco-bancos 2 shillings. Cotton at Havre 113f.

MISSISSIPPI.

Returns Meager and Result Doubtful.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The Mississippi election returns are meager. A Columbus dispatch says the election passed off quietly. The negroes voted heavily for Alcorn; about 2,000 votes were polled. At Morton the negroes voted for Dent, and the same at Tupelo. At Guntown and Verona, out of nine hundred Dent got five hundred.

Water Valley—Both whites and negroes voted. Dent gets 430, Alcorn 1 vote. To-morrow will probably increase Dent's majority to 700. Nothing further yet.

Holly Springs—About 500 votes were polled to-day. Nearly all the blacks voted for Alcorn. The whites will vote to-morrow. No news from the country, except from Bitheterip, which is nearly all for Dent.

Oxford reports Dent ahead.

Coffeeville gives Dent a majority of 300. All quiet.

A Young Forger in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—H. Schoder was committed to jail by 'Squire Merchant to-day in default of $6,000 bail to appear for further examination on the charge of forging the name of Stahl & Mercer to a draft for a large sum. This firm cannot be dissuaded from prosecuting. The father of young Schoder has settled for similar operations on them to the aggregate amount of $5,500, and is selling property to make restitution.

CUBA.

Excitement Over the Gunboat Business.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—There is much excitement in commercial circles over intelligence from the United States that that Government had caused new Spanish gunboats in New York yards to be libelled in such a manner as to prevent their sailing.

The Metaire Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30—At the Metarie races the hudle race, two miles, was won by Lobels, beating Jeff. Jennings' Lancer and Full Cry. Time—4:7¾.

The Club Purse, $600, two mile heats, for all ages, was won by Carry Atherton, who took the second and third heats, beating Col. Roberts, who won the first heat, Donovan, and Larken. Average time 3:51¼. Weather showery.

NEW YORK.

Clew to an Extensive Bond Robbery.

Death of Another Noted Miser.

Sweeping Reforms of the Democratic Party.

Quite a Rumpus on Wall Street.

Death-bed Marriage of A. D. Richardson.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

AN OLD BOND ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The detectives have just succeeded in arresting parties said to have been concerned in the robbery of $168,000 worth of bonds and stocks, which took place a year ago, from the office of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, shirt manufacturers, on Broadway. The first man arrested to-day was Caroline O'Bryan Bryant. Bryant at one time was a member of the Legislature and editor of the Herald. He is also a brother-in-law of Judge Barnard. Seven $5,000 United States bonds were found in his possession, one of which was identified as one of the bonds stolen from the office above named. The bond had been altered by erasing the name of Mr. Hoyt and inserting that of James H. Harvey, of Chicago. The other bond was stolen from a Poughkeepsie insurance company. In this bond the name of Cobb & Humphreys, of Chicago, was inserted. When Bryant was arrested he stated that he had received the bond of John H. Hand, and the latter upon being arrested stated that he had received them from a man named Johnson. All of them were arraigned in the Police Court this afternoon, when Bryant and Hand were discharged and Johnson held. More arrests are to be made and developments implicating further prominent men are expected.

DEATH OF A MISER.

Another miser died in this city this afternoon. Richard Hayes, known for many years as the "soap fat man," was found dead in his apartments, at 421 Greenwich street. He had accumulated over $10,000 by the collection and sale of refuse kitchen stuff. He was so miserly in his habits that he barely allowed himself the necessaries of life.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The meeting of the Democrats in Albany to-day is for the purpose of reconciling the vast local differences between the city and the country Democracy. The Tammany men desire the new Democratic Legislature to abolish all city commissions, and have the power and patronage of the police, fire, Croton aqueduct and other departments, also the Central Park board transferred to the Mayor or Common Council. This is strenuously opposed by the country Democrats, who object to more power being given to the Tammany, which, they say, would result in disgrace to the party throughout the Union. The country members are willing to restore to New York a better local government, but they are opposed to the increase of the Tammany power.

CITY CONSOLIDATION.

The subject of consolidating the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which has been considerably agitated by the World, is also under discussion, and finds many admirers. A. H. Green, Comptroller of Central Park, is mentioned in connection with the new scheme, and may possibly be the first Mayor of the enlarged city, if the Legislature passes the consolidation bill.

WALL STREET.

There was quite a rumpus in Wall street to day owing to Boutwell's action in regard to the sale of gold. The Assistant Treasurer, according to advertisement, received bids for gold which were opened at noon and telegraphed to Washington. Messrs. Trevor and Colgate bid for $600,000 at the market price, but before depositing it Mr. Colgate asked of Judge Folgin, the Assistant Treasurer, if he had received any orders from Washington to reject any bids, and apologized for the question by saying that there were rumors afloat in the street that Mr. Boutwell did not intend to sell any gold. The Assistant Treasurer replied that he had received no such instructions. When Mr. Colgate was really informed Boutwell had telegraphed to reject all bids under 123 the news was already in the streets, and the price of gold jumped to 123. Mr. Colgate took the greenbacks into the Assistant Treasurer, and made a formal demand for $600,000 in gold at 121-20 their firm had bought from the Government to-day in accordance with the advertisement. The greenbacks were tendered in payment first to Mr. White, cashier, who referred him to the Assistant Treasurer. Judge Folger replied in substance: I do not decline to deliver you the gold, but I cannot deliver it to you. I hand you the telegram of Secretary Boutwell. Mr. Colgate goes to Washington to-night to see what Mr. Boutwell means or intends to do.

THE MONEY MARKET

became exceedingly stringent after 2 P. M., 7 per cent. currency and 7 per cent. gold being bid freely for call loans on stocks. The banks were short of greenbacks and were so poor and embarrassed as to be forced to borrow from each other in order to to meet their engagements over the counter.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was feverish throughout the day, and a very unsettled feeling prevailed. Owing to the stock-jobbing trickery of Mr. Boutwell there was a pressure of sales—by investors. The market closed firmer.

GOLD.

The excitement in the gold market was renewed with increased vigor. The price opened at 122, declined to 121⅛, advanced to 123⅛, and again declined to 122⅛ at 3 P. M. After the Board adjourned, the quotations were 122@122⅛, with sales at 122 at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy and lower. At the opening, in sympathy with the decline in gold to 121⅛, there was a pressure to sell, which brought the market on the brink of a panic. New York Central declined 11 per cent., selling at 65, quoted at 65⅛. Pacific Mail was sold at 166⅛; Northwestern, common, 71. The market closed panicky, with a gloomy feeling.

RICHARDSON'S MARRIAGE.

The following advertisement will be published in the morning papers:

"RICHARDSON—SAGE.—Married, at the Astor House, Nov. 30, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Albert D. Richardson to Abby Sage."

The scene was quite imposing, it being well known at the time that Richardson could not live. The dying man shook hands with Horace Greeley immediately after the ceremony. Among those present were also Mr. Richardson's brother, his son, a boy of fifteen, the bride's mother, Whitelaw Reed, Samuel Sinclair, Junius Henri Brown, and Dr. Carter. Richardson made the usual responses with marked emphasis, and Mrs. McFarland seemed also to be quite affected.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 589 head. Here sellers wanted an advance, but buyers were indisposed to pay the prices, and the market was dull; less than 300 head of cattle were sold. A fine lot of 9 cwt. Ohio steers, held at 16¾@17c net, were sold.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,025 head: market weak, with limited transactions at 4@7c for very common to prime.

Swine—Receipts, 1,450 head; quoted nominal; feeling decidedly weak; common to prime 9¾@10¾c.

EXPORTS.

Flour, bbls, past week, 42,618; season, 1,300,296; 1868, 922,200. Wheat, bushels, week, 2,620,018; season, 17,462,913; 1868, 5,442,914. Corn, bushels, week, 3,221; season, 1,424,773; 1868, 5,692,290. Rye, bushels, week, 7,410; season, 142,468; 1868, 153,112. Oats, bushels, week, 540; season, 44,028; 1868, 81,319. Pork, bbls, week, 1,773; season, 66,808; 1868, 75,540. Bacon, week, 4,588; season, 270,745; 1868, 586,212.

BREADSTUFFS.

State and Western flour is in but moderate demand, yet prices ruled rather in favor of the seller, especially on the low grades.

Wheat more active; prices 1@2c better for spring, 2@3c better for winter; demand mainly speculative. Shippers also did a fair business.

Corn active and higher; demand speculative.

Rye scarce and firm, but unsettled.

Oats active for speculative account. Prices slightly higher.

FREIGHTS

very dull and rates wholly unsettled. To Liverpool by steamer 850 tierces beef at 25s6d, 70 boxes bacon at 30s.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Volume of trade not larger. Prices appear to lack the firm tone current in the early part of the month.

Sugars—Raw—regular quotation. Owing to uncertainty in regard to gold, holders place figures nominally at 11@11¼c for fair to good refining.

PROVISIONS.

Scarcely any demand for pork for immediate delivery, the market closing flat and nominal. Transactions embrace 30 barrels new mess, ordinary, at $32 25@32 50, uninspected, for future delivery. Market steady with $30 50 asked on mess and $30 bid.

Bacon dull; scarcely enough doing to form a market.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE VS. VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The suit of the Erie railroad vs. Vanderbilt, was to-day postponed until January. The case of the Erie Company against Ramsey and others will be argued on motion by counsel for Fisk and Gould to continue the injunction restraining Ramsey and others from prosecuting their suit. During the argument Mr. Eaton made a personal explanation declaring the charge of collusion brought against him to be baseless. The decision was reserved.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

There is no doubt a statement to the contrary, notwithstanding that the Miantonomah has been ordered here, with express reference to the expected visit of the Spanish fleet. The iron-clad Roanoake is being thoroughly overhauled at short notice. The Commercial learns from the navy yard that several vessels have already sailed, and that others are preparing to sail under sealed orders. It is the prevailing opinion at the navy yard that their destination is the Cuban waters. District Attorney Pierrepont has received no further communications from Washington in relation to the Spanish gunboats, and does not expect any until there is a disposition of the motion to be argued Thursday.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Petitions for signatures are being posted up in the ferry-houses and elsewhere praying the Government to immediately recognize the independence of Cuba.

The Pennsylvania Coal Oil Company will soon be prepared to deliver in this city three thousand tons of coal per day, where they have heretofore delivered nine during the winter months.

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE

of this city publish a report of their proceedings during the last four weeks in the way of public meetings and the distribution of documents with the arguments in favor of their policy, and appeal to the public for support in the continuance of the work.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Proceedings were instituted to-day by the owners of the Nicolson patent to recover $60,000 from the city for the construction and use of the so-called McGonigle pavement, claimed to be an infringement on the Nicolson patent.

SUITS AGAINST ERIE.

Suit was commenced in the Circuit Court of Orange county by Stephen Sweet against the Erie railroad, claiming $30,000 damages for injuries sustained at the Corner Rock disaster. Two similar suits by other parties are to follow.

THE PORT JERVIS ROBBERY.

Two more persons, named James Addion, aged 25, and Thos. Scott, aged 18, Englishmen, have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the Port Jervis Bank robbery.

BOND ROBBER CAPTURED.

Boston Johnson was arrested to-day, having in his possession two $1,000 U. S. bonds, identified as a portion of upwards of $100,000 in stock certificates and U. S. bonds stolen from Morrison & Hutchinson in November last year. He says he got them from a man living in New Hampshire.

END OF A RUFFIAN.

A ruffian named Moor, who assailed a resident of a boarding-house in Williamsburg, this morning, was shot dead by Policeman Longew, at whom he had previously fired. Longew gave himself into custody.

The store of J. D. Bishop at Poundridge, West Chester county, was burned on Saturday. Loss about $20,000—partly insured.

A local political organization, known as the New Tammany Reform party, has been started.

CONDITION OF RICHARDSON.

Mr. Richardson is in a very precarious condition to-night. He is very weak, and, having received no nourishment for five days, his friends and physicians fear the worst. He was married this evening to the late Mrs. McFarland, by Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by Rev. O. B. Frothengham.

CLEVELAND.

Ohio State Christian Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 30.—The State Christian Convention convened this afternoon. The session opened with a children's meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church, which was largely attended notwithstanding the heavy rain. The meeting was called to order at 4 o'clock by D. L. Moody, of Chicago. After singing the hymn "The Water of Life," prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Cincinnati. Short addresses were then delivered by Mr. Chidlow, of Cincinnati, and others.

The evening session of the Christian Convention was called to order by Rev. H. M. Robertson, of Columbus, after which the coronation was sung with splendid effect.

Dr. Rearmy, of Painsville, was elected temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Hayden, of Painsville, and the hymn "Stand up for Jesus" was sung.

The Chair appointed Rev. H. M. Robertson, G. W. Phillips, J. W. Osborne, Isaac Crook and Chester Briggs a committee on permanent organization. Honorable C. N. Olds, of Columbus, delivered address of welcome on behalf of the citizens to the delegates. He referred to the organization of an American Christian commission at Cleveland in 1865, referring to the high object and the quiet but effective work performed by it since that time. He welcomed the delegates in behalf of the seventeen churches and the thousands of Christians of this city. He believed the convention was composed of delegates of such character that it must in fact be the Ecumenical convention of Ohio.

The address was full of earnest Christian love.

Rev. J. W. Wiley, of Cincinnati, responded in behalf of the convention. He wondered if the time would come when the Protestants of the whole country would shake hands as a grand Ecumenical Council. The speaker said Christians were not here in convention because the cause of Christ looked dark, but because there was a chance for work by united effort. Some of the people of Cincinnati were getting badly scared because there was an attempt being made to take the bible from the public schools, but he was glad the devil had showed his cloven foot at Cincinnati, as it caused the people to lay their hands upon and enter into the fight with greater interest than ever before.

He said that to-night there was a better religious feeling than during the last ten years.

The committee on permanent organization made the following nominations: President, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati.

Vice Presidents—Revs. Dr. Howard, of Ohio University; J. H. Dickson, of Chcleville; Hon. R. C. Hitchcock, of Painesville; P. Kelsey, of Central College.

Secretaries—Rev. O. A. Lyman, Cleveland; Wm. Mitchell, Columbus.

Business Committee—D. H. Moore, Delaware; Dr. Pratt, Portsmouth; Gen. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; and Rev. Allen, Dayton.

The report was unanimously adopted.

D. L. Moody, of Chicago, was called on and spoke at considerable length.

The convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Cincinnati Billiard Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The third game was played this afternoon. Williamson, 500; Green Kemeyer, 373. The largest run was 108—thirty-six innings. Cherry and Caspar play to-night, and afterwards Phelan and Brainard play an exhibition game.

Fourth game, twenty-seven innings—Cherry 202; average, 7½. Caspar 500; average, 18½.

Brainard beat Slosson in the exhibition game 300 to 150, making the largest run, 135; average, 30.

Tieman beat Phelan 300 to 83 in fourteen innings.

To-morrow afternoon and evening will close the tournament.

ST. LOUIS.

Conviction for Frauds on the Revenue—Threatened Strike of the Coopers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A trial that has been progressing in the United States District Court for the past ten days against H. T. Sperry and Benjamin S. Prettiman, of Pekin, Ill., for fraudulent removal of spirits from that place to St. Louis, terminated to-night in a verdict convicting Prettiman and imposing $500 fine and costs. A previous suit against the removed spirits (150 barrels) resulted in favor of the Government, putting about $10,000 in the Treasury. Prettiman is a lawyer of long standing at Pekin.

An attempt was made yesterday to reduce the price for making flour and pork barrels, which resulted in an almost entire suspension of work in the various cooper shops of the city. No formal strike has yet been made, but the coopers express the determination to resist any reduction of wages.

☞ J. Baumgartner recently smuggled 18 gold and 7 silver watches by distributing them among steamer passengers—so that the 25 chronometers all slipped by the New York Custom House officials, and once in port, were returned to their owner.

☞ Bum-me-no-de-no-kald, alias the Stormmaker, a distinguished "child of the forest," on his way to Washington, was arrested in Harrisburg the other day while indulging in an old-fashioned aboriginal "bender."

☞ Five women broke jail at Chicago the other night.

CINCINNATI.

Progress of the Bible War—Arguments of Counsel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The following points occurred in the argument of W. M. Ramsey yesterday before the Superior Court, for plaintiffs, in the case enjoining the School Board from expelling the Bible from the schools. To show themselves entitled to the relief prayed for the plaintiffs must establish two propositions:

First, That religious instruction, in contemplation of law, is an essential element in our common school system of education.

Second, That the Board of Education of the city of Cincinnati has not power to prohibit all religious instruction in the schools of the city.

These propositions will be met, it may fairly be anticipated, by—

First—A general denial.

Second—The affirmation that irrespective of any action upon the part of the School Board upon religious instruction, respectfully submit that religious instruction is an essential part of our common school system of education. Our common school system was organized under the constitution of 1802. Schools were established by the Legislature in obedience to the direction of the Constitution itself. That direction is contained in the words constituting the concluding sentence of the third section of the bill of rights. Religion, morality, and knowledge being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

After attempting to show that the constitution and laws favor religious instruction in schools, he says: "But I affirm with entire confidence as a proposition of law that, had the constitution been as silent as these laws as to the purpose for which schools were to be established; had it simply declared that it should be the duty of the Legislature to establish schools, the construction would be as it is now, by the express language of that instrument." He then quoted the customs of public schools of other countries, and the grants of State authority for establishing schools in the United States, Athens, and Oxford, Ohio, among the instances, to show religious instruction was contemplated.

In conclusion, he said these resolutions forbid all religious instruction. As I before remarked, they are in substance repudiation, not only of Christianity, but of all religion, in the broadest sense of which the term is susceptible. They clearly constitute such cases as were supposed by the court in pronouncing the opinion in the Girard case, but from which that case was distinguished. I desire to adopt, and to submit to the court as part of my argument, every word of the great argument of Mr. Webster in that case, an argument that was not answered or denied by the court so far as its conclusions were concerned, holding that Christianity might be taught in the orphan's college by pious laymen.

Judge Stallo spoke two hours yesterday for the defense, and will conclude to-day. He said that christianity was no part of the law of the State, for if it were, certain duties, peculiarly Christian, must be enjoined upon the citizen, or certain rights which none but Christians possess. The observance of certain virtues, usually called Christian, are enjoined by the State, not because they are Christian, but because essential for the good order of society. The State enforces no duty as a Christian duty. The Christian holds no civil right in preference over persons professing other creeds or no creed. The Jew, for instance, has the same rights as the Christian. The same remedies for wrongs. Can sue, hold property, office, and vote. His synagogue is exempt from taxation the same as the Christian's church. He quoted the case of Bloom vs. Richard, Second Ohio Reports, section three, page eighty-seven. He said it was no objection, but, on the contrary, a recommendation to the Legislature for an enactment based on justice and public policy that it would be found to coincide with the precepts of pure religion, but, nevertheless, the power to make laws rests in Legislative control over things temporal, not spiritual; for no power over things spiritual ever had been delegated to the Government. While any preference of one religion over another, as a statute would give, on the above hypothesis, is directly prohibited by the Constitution. Christianity was no part of the common law of Ohio now, as was the case with Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, all; but not in Ohio, to-day, thanks to the followers of Protestant Roger Williams, Catholic Charles Carroll, and Infidel Thomas Jefferson. To show the diversity of opinion which existed among Christians on the authenticity of the New Testament, he quoted from Rev. Samuel Richardson's book. He said, was it not little curious to see how nearly this summary of a Presbyterian divine agrees with certain propositions advanced by Jesuit fathers in this city, in a recent lecture on the Bible, though the ulterior conclusions of the two were widely divergent. The Legislature of Ohio cannot judge between these, nor can the Board of Education of the city of Cincinnati be the judge of honest convictions. Both of these men ought to be respected by the State of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The Superior Court room was crowded with listeners all forenoon. Stallo concluded his argument at half-past twelve, having spoken four and a half hours.

Judge Hoadly, for the defense of the Bible injunction, spoke two hours and a half this afternoon. In his opening remarks he spoke of the powers of the Board of Education to legislate for the government of the schools under their control. He claimed that there was nothing for the injunction prayed for by the plaintiffs to operate upon, for the reason that the moment the resolutions complained of were adopted they were law for every teacher engaged by the Board of Education. It couldn't operate against the clerk of the School Board to prevent him delivering to the various teachers employed a copy of the resolutions for the same reason.

He further claimed, from the fact that the Board of Education had this power of governing the schools by their legislation, that the remedy sought by the plaintiffs was not proper. One question might be decided by this court and by the Supreme Court, but it would not stop there. It would be taken up by the people, by whom, after years of public discussion, it would be settled.

Geo. R. Sage, for the plaintiffs, spoke ten minutes before the court adjourned.

FRANKFORT.

The Capitol Extension—The Coal Supply—Internal Revenue—The Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The capitol extension is now about one story high, and gives promise of great architectural beauty. It is of dressed stone, and the workmanship is fully up to the modern standard. It stands by itself, some thirty feet distant from the old pile, and at present one can form no idea how the two will be connected, or even how the entire building will look when completed. At present the two bear no resemblance to each other. The new structure reminds one of a Lexington belle, decked out in all the modern improvements, while the old building is strongly suggestive of her grandmother, who used to take in washing at seventy-five cents per dozen.

I am one of those who rejoice that the last Legislature permanently fixed the seat of government here. Not that I have anything against this people. Far from it. But it is my belief that they can endure a State Legislature with more philosophy and self-possession than could be mustered by any other community. I have sometimes thought (heaven forgive me!) that "Kentucky hospitality was like the milk sickness in Illinois—about ten miles further on; but here is its home. You see it, feel it, breathe it, and enjoy it. It is not ostentatious, but is combined with a quiet cordiality and sincerity that immediately makes a stranger feel at home and at ease. Frankfort society, while essentially differing from that of all other Kentucky towns and cities, is yet the best. We have here what I term a genuine aristocracy—not of bulls, nor of hemp, nor of curb-stone note-shaving, nor of successful soap-boiling, but a high-toned aristocracy of good breeding and gentility, which, in these days of shoddy and spangles, is quite refreshing.

COAL.

You are not alone in your apprehensions of a scarcity of coal, or I suppose I should say "coal famine." I learn that there is but a short supply in this city. Lexington, as usual, is almost entirely out. When the Kentucky river improvements are completed such a thing as a scarcity of coal will be unknown here, and even your city will reap the benefits of this great work, much against her will, or against her vote, at any rate. Any one to read the reports of the proceedings of your Common Council, taken in connection with the determined opposition of your citizens to all Kentucky internal improvements, would be inclined to think that enough of the citizens of Cincinnati had emigrated to Louisville to control its policy. Louisvillians pertinaciously refuse to avail themselves of Kentucky iron and Kentucky timber, while they pay millions of dollars yearly to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other cities above, for these articles, and pay prices that are regulated entirely by the stage of water in the Ohio river. Verily, you are a great and wise people, and who shall say that you are not properly represented and governed by the incomprehensible Solons known in the aggregate as the Louisville Common Council?

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Do you ever pause in your editorial career to give any contemplation to this great and glorious country of ours? Do you bestow any thought upon the manikins developed by the war, who are now playing statesmen and controlling our destinies? If you do not you are happy and reveling in the bliss of ignorance, for a knowledge of the manner in which government is administered must be of that class of wisdom which has been designated "folly" by a sage who is happily dead. But of all the fools who have been appointed to cut fantastic tricks, I think that the great Delano, the chief ape of the Internal Revenue Department, to be the largest and grandest. His wisdom is not only inexhaustible and unerring. It is a lucky day, and ought to be marked with a white stone, that is not ushered in with yet a new order or a new construction from the Great Delano. His late decision that farmers are brokers is compound wisdom compared with some of his edicts. I will give a case in point to show how it affects me.

James M. Todd of this city has ever been celebrated for keeping the choicest liquors and the best brands of tobacco to be found in the markets. I went into his store to-day to get a plug of Empress tobacco. He picked up a twist and cut me off a piece, looking as mad as the devil.

"Why, Todd, this is not good. It's dried up."

"I know it, but I can't do any better. They won't let me."

"Who's they?"

"Why, the Internal Revenue officers. They have decided that all retailers must retail from the original package—that box—so I cannot cut it up and put it in glass jars just as I used to do."

"Well, have you any fine cut?"

"None that I can sell. I bought a lot in Louisville on which the duties and tax had been paid, but I found that before I could sell it, I had to plaster on to each paper some kind of a stamp, so to save trouble and arrests and confiscation, I packed it away in the cellar."

"Great country! Amerikee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I give concerts. What's in those bottles marked "Old Pepper," Todd? Pepper sauce?"

"Never you mind. I am keeping those bottles for the Legislature. Chaw your dry tobacco."

And so Delano and his imps go on harassing and harrying manufacturers, retailers and consumers. They will expend thousands to detect a five-cent fraud, while the heads of the Department are stealing and compounding for millions in New York city. How long, O Lord, how long?

CLOSE AT HAND.

The Legislature will be here on Monday week. Let it come. I say confidently and emphatically that Frankfort is ready. Our houses are painted, our carpets dusted, our streets are cleaned, our larders are well supplied, and we are generally ready. Our hotels are prepared for the campaign. The old friends of the "Capitol" will hardly recognize it. From roof to cellar everything is renovated, repaired, and put in complete order. The clerks, with pens behind their ears, are sitting in the office, like genteel spiders, ready to chuck the first arrival into one of their cozy parlors. Captain McGill informs me that he has extended the capacity of the hotel, so that fifty guests more than it could entertain last winter can now be comfortably accommodated. Come up and see us and get an office.

JASPER HAZEN.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 27, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

Thronging to the Capital—Exposure of Rascality Threatened—The Tenure-of-Office Bill—Another Bill—One Honest Man—The Latest Style—The Cause Celebre.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1869.

There has been quite an accession to our population in the past few days, including a number of Senators and Representatives. Now and then a "member of the lobby" is also seen, but it is most too early for that sort of people. They come to make money, not to spend, and keep away to save expense until the birds have gathered here which they hope to pluck. With a few exceptions this gentry come down like the wolf on the fold about the opening of Congress or perhaps a day or so before. But there will be a host of them here this winter, for it is certain this session will be chiefly devoted to business and "jobs," and it is the latter which yield a rich harvest to the lobby, and in these later days to members of Congress, too. It is shameful to record the fact about men who are supposed to be honorable; but it is a great sight more shameful that their conduct should give occasion for it. But it is true; and I have pretty good reasons to believe that a certain legal investigation in one of the Eastern cities shortly will expose the transactions of several members of Congress in connection with a great railroad. Indeed, it is stated that even a Cabinet official was mixed up with the affair. Of course Ben. Butler's name is connected with it, but it is fair to say that what he was paid was for legal services rendered. And hear the story. A score of honorable (!) men are alleged to be the possessors of a quantity of valuable railroad bonds that they never bought with their money. This will all come to light if the case shall not be compromised. Efforts, however, are being made in that direction.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL

which Grant set his heart on having repealed, and which was materially modified, is likely to be re-enacted. At least the Radical Senators are so displeased with many of the President's appointments, that they are disposed to put a check on His Excellency. But credit should be given to the President for one thing. The Senators and Representatives do not control him in the matter of official patronage. Ordinarily it would be a safe rule to accept their advice; but of late years they have been so notoriously corrupt that it is hazardous, to say the least, to follow his own bent than to rely on their counsel. The President's contempt of them, I repeat, has offended their Senatorial dignity or kept money from their pockets, and as they can't have things their own way, they are determined Grant shall not have it his way. This looks little for Senators, but unfortunately their actions for a long time past have frequently been of the smallest kind.

ANOTHER BILL

of real importance is in course of preparation. For years claims for property taken or destroyed by the army during the war have been pouring in until there is a deluge of them. Loyal men, whose loyalty has been established to the satisfaction of the Government, occupy no better position than those of avowed disloyalty. Men who suffered for their devotion to the cause of the Union and who were despoiled by the army have vainly awaited and appealed for justice. Their entreaties have been fruitless. The Government officials refuse to pay a dollar. It is to meet this case that a proposition will be made in Congress for a commission to adjust these claims. It is impossible to predict what will be its fate. But, as there is money in it all around, I fancy it will go through. Your own State is largely interested in this, for there are millions of dollars due to the loyal men of Kentucky, who, most of all, meet with contemptuous treatment from the Government. Kentucky's hundred thousand Democratic majority don't set well on the stomach of Grant & Co. But under such a bill your people will get their dues in common with others.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Washington is not exactly the place to seek honest men, but I note the arrival of one who deserves that honorable appellation although he is a Republican. I refer to ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, whom all parties concede has served in Congress several sessions and left it with an unstained name—and not only is he a man of integrity, but actually refuses to accept office. He declined a re-election to Congress Grant offered him the Interior, Attorney General, or State Department. After much reluctance he agreed to accept the State Department provided Washburne would resign without assuming any of the duties of the place. This Grant assented to; but Washburne took the compact and made various appointments and dismissals. As soon as Wilson learned this he notified Grant that he declined the Secretaryship and left the city. Since then he has been offered the Senatorship from Iowa but again declined. The truth is Wilson's honest spirit revolts at the corruption and rascality among the Government officials. By the way, he lived in Louisville in 1836, when he was a lad, his father having removed there from Ohio.

THE LATEST STYLE.

The President's carriage was out yesterday, but neither he nor the lady of the White House was the occupant. The servants were in livery and engaged in delivering "cards," that being the latest agony in the capital.

THE CAUSE CELEBRE.

The famous McGarrahan case was before the Supreme Court of the District to-day. This case your readers may have heard of. It is a controversy for a quicksilver mine in California, valued at many millions of dollars. McGarrahan bought it under a decree of the United States Court but some "squatters" who knew of its value took possession of it, and the millions it has produced has been used to cheat McGarrahan of his just rights. He has had to contend with great obstacles in establishing his claim, chief of which is the corruption of officers under the Government, but he seems to be in a fair way to get his property. In July last the Supreme Court of the District granted a mandamus, requiring Secretary Cox to issue him a patent for the lands in dispute. This the Secretary resisted, and his attorney made a motion to quash the mandamus and vacate the judgment of the court. It was heard and argued, and the court was to have rendered its decision this morning on the motion.

On the opening of the court the Secretary of the Interior, by his counsel, withdrew his motion, previously made and argued and held under advisement by the court, to vacate the judgment and quash the writ of mandamus issued in the McGarrahan case. This leaves the judgment in full force. The Secretary must, therefore, obey the writ, and issue to McGarrahan the patent, or, in case of refusal, be liable to fine and imprisonment for contempt of court, as no writ of error can now operate as a supersedeas.

This case has been contested for twelve years, and is decidedly the most marvelous known in the history of the Government. At a leisure hour I will write it up, and show that there are thieves outside of prisons as well as on the inside.

X. L.

Indiana Inklings.

[From the Indianapolis Mirror of the 30th.]

—Mrs. Hadley, wife of Rev. David Brown, is preaching in Lafayette.

—The only Indian in Seymour was recently triumphantly acquitted of the charge of stealing a blue overcoat from a fellow named Over, who is now under.

—Alexander Chamberlain, of Seymour, is the champion fool of the State. He held one end of an old gun barrel in the fire, and put his eye to the muzzle to see if it was loaded. He saw.

—They have a wealthy man in Worthington, Greene county, who makes his living by picking up old scraps of iron, &c. Every time he buys a dozen eggs he examines each one by holding it up toword the sun to see if it is sound. Rather than keep a cow he goes four miles to the country to beg milk. He is said to be worth thirty thousand dollars.

—An old man named Fisher, of Patoka, Vanderburg county, loaded his pistol and notified his wife that he was going into the cellar to commit suicide. She kept on knitting when she heard the report of the pistol, and in about an hour the old man sneaked out, rather inclined to believe that it didn't make much difference to his wife whether he succeeded or not.

THAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A Cincinnati Paper Protests Against It—How Cincinnati Ties the Kentucky Hands—A Word to the Kentucky Legislature.

[From the Cincinnati Commoner.]

We would beg pardon for our repeated references to this subject if it were not all-important both to the present and the future of the city. If there be no limit to the power of taxation, and a single-barreled Council at a single sitting may vote away ten millions of dollars of tax-payers' property, then there will be more millions appropriated and the business of appropriation accelerated by its own action will go on increasing, until there is little or nothing left to appropriate. Before that time comes, strangers whose ability, character, and capital might have been added to the mass of enterprise in Cincinnati will have been warned away, and the resident mechanics and manufacturers have been compelled to emigrate. It is perfectly certain that a city may be as effectually paralyzed by taxation as by a flood, or a fire, or an earthquake.

So far with respect to the direct interest of the city in the subject of the impending addition of another million a year to its current expenses on account of the Southern Railroad. Then again, the citizen has a common interest with every resident of the State in preserving the integrity of the constitution, over which the Ferguson bill crawls with serpentine motion and selfish intent. No one can read the debates in the convention upon the clause forbidding subscriptions to railroads by the State and all its elements, nor consider the clause itself, without coming to the same conclusion, that it was a precaution taken against the devices of precisely such schemers as are now seeking to involve the city in a dead loss of her millions; inflicting a deep injury for all time on the holding and traveling public by the excessive fares, and cutting our commerce by drawing the legislators and judges of both Ohio and Kentucky into railroading and speculation. We protest against the whole scheme for the city and State we live in, both of them, and one not less than the other. Then so far as Kentucky is concerned: We have to say to her and to all her Southern sisters and to her aged mother, Virginia, dear old mother of us all, who is clamoring through the thoughtless columns of the Richmond Enquirer for more money, more paper money, that the Yankee is a worse enemy with a greenback, than with a bayonet in his hand. You do not want his money, you should say no to all his propositions, whether political or commercial, and should set resolutely about carving your own fortunes out of your own revenues. What you want is not more money, but more exertion, which means more production. To you more than to any other land, is it true that he is the greatest benefactor who makes two blades of grass, or wheat, or corn, or cotton, to grow where but one grew before. Then, when you have increased production, everything else will follow and be added unto you. Your own arms and heads and hearts are the principal motors of this production, but you can have labor-saving machinery from Northern factories, and that stream of power which comes gratuitously and ready-made in the choice shape of European immigrant families. With such means of exertion as those you will have, you must have all the production you want to be comfortable and happy yourselves, and respected among friends and foes.

But have you considered the case of the city of Cincinnati, which proposes with her railroads to take possession of your territory for what she calls your benefit and improvement? It is true that she proposes to invest her money, but she violates in the case under consideration in this instance the letter and spirit of her State Constitution, as she has before, by actual war upon you, violated the Federal Constitution. Dr. Bedinger has heretofore called attention to that objection to dealing with us about a Southern railroad, and we second his observation, that you cannot safely meet us on any common grounds. Suppose, however, that you are willing to enter into a joint undertaking; why should she have your citizens and your public authorities at great disadvantage? She can take any litigation out of the courts of Kentucky into the Federal Court. She can most effectually tie your hands, and drag citizens of Kentucky away from their own tribunals, and into the tribunals where both the judge and jury may be strangers, instead of being peers and neighbors. She can do it because she is a foreigner—a corporation in another State, and therefore entitled to sue in the Federal courts. Over your own citizens and your own corporations you have jurisdiction. But the city of Cincinnati, if she builds and runs the Southern railroad, can oust you of that jurisdiction. This is one of the many evils of allowing foreign corporations, granting they could have the power to build railroads in other States, to do so. The COURIER-JOURNAL is quite right in changing the parties to the issue, and then asking the question whether the citizens of Cincinnati would feel like tolerating Louisville or Covington in a similar attempt to run their railroads through the State of Ohio? Certainly not, and of other reasons there is no need, because it is quite enough to say, that such an intrusion would be impertinent and intolerable, as well as unconstitutional.

The Commoner would propose in conclusion that the coming Legislature of Kentucky, which will be beset by the lobby for the purpose of carrying out the project of the Southern Railroad, should hear from both sides of public opinion in Cincinnati. For that purpose, it would be fair to invite to her bar any gentleman of ability most acceptable to the Legislature who shall be opposed to the road. We will pledge ourselves that some person well qualified to present the negative will appear as soon as he is requested.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR.

Governor John W. Stevenson's Claims.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CADIZ, Nov. 29.

Our Legislature will convene in a very few days, and within ten days after its organization the law requires that a ballot shall be had for U. S. Senator. Up to this date no attention has been attracted by the mention in the various communications and the press of the State of the names of only those gentlemen in connection with that office, Mr. McCreerey, Mr. Golladay and Mr. Wintersmith. This is not because we feel a deep interest in the matter. On the contrary, it only shows how quietly the people of the old Commonwealth have schooled themselves to repose in the contemplation of an event, to which they look with the most profound solicitude. In ordinary times we know that our people would be proud of an opportunity of conferring office and honors upon either or all of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned, but the times are too precious for indulging ourselves in the reward simply of personal favorites. As yet we have seen no public mention of one whom four-fifths of the people of the State, not only desire, but expect to see complimented with an election to that office. We do not pen this in the light of hyperbole. In our section of the State we know whereof we speak, and it is no exaggeration to say that with the solid, the thoughtful, the coming men of the Commonwealth, he is almost a universal choice. Of course, (John C. Breckinridge being ineligible) we allude to our distinguished Chief Magistrate Hon. John W. Stevenson.

Governor Stevenson has all the perquisites of a man singularly suited for that position. Distinguished alike as a ripe scholar, a profound logician, an able lawyer and experienced statesman, we can call to mind no representative in the national councils that would be his superior, and but few anywhere that would be his equal. The high position that he would at once take in the American Senate, his bold and comprehensive views of our political economy, and his clear conception of the fundamental principles which underlie the formation of all republican governments, would give him at once, not only the applause of his own partisans, but the respect of those creatures who now degrade the position which he would as certainly adorn. We have said this much not knowing that Governor Stevenson is a claimant for this position. Indeed, we suppose that he is not. He is very slow to assert his claims to any position, but the people of his State absolutely require his services. He must yield to their demands.

GREEN RIVER.

THE CHURCH OF NAZARETH.

Rev. John R. Beasley Challenges All the Preachers in the United States.

The following has been sent to the COURIER-JOURNAL from Winchester, Tennessee, with a request for publication:

1. The undersigned denies that God is necessarily immaterial because He is a Spirit.
2. Denies that there is an immaterial being in existence. Immateriality is nothingness.
3. Denies that God Almighty and Jesus Christ are one in person—denies that the Holy Spirit is a person—and denies that three ones are one.
4. Denies that the gospel is preached in the Catholic, Protestant, Baptist, Campbellite or Jewish churches.
5. Denies that the church is the Kingdom of God, or that the Kingdom of God has come.
6. Denies that any man has an immortal soul, or that the Bible teaches such a doctrine.
7. Denies that any but the righteous—believers of the gospel—will ever be resurrected to life.
8. Denies that there is an eternal hell of conscious misery in store for any one.
9. Denies that God is such a demon as the doctrine of eternal suffering in hell-fire and brimstone represents Him to be.
10. Denies that the Millenium is to be established by the "foolishness of preaching."

Upon the issues involved in the above propositions I am ready to meet all the preachers in the State of Tennessee or the United States, in public discussion. Discussion is the great bulwark of Truth. The mighty oak with its roots extending far into the earth, can laugh at the storm and the tempest; but the miserable sapling which has no roots at all can flourish only in the sunshine. Come out, then, gentlemen, and "let us reason together," and remember that "he that will not reason is a bigot, he that does not reason is a fool, and he that dare not reason is a slave."

My sole object is to develop truth, expose error, and enlighten the people.

JOHN R. BEASLEY,
Minister of the Church of Nazareth.

☞ Fifty representatives of the heaviest importing houses of Chicago and decided to obtain the legislation necessary to make Chicago an original port of entry.

DR. LIGHTHILL

—IN—

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL

(FROM NEW YORK CITY,)

HAS ARRIVED IN

LOUISVILLE

And taken rooms at the

Louisville Hotel

Where he can be daily consulted

For a Short Time!

—ON—

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Aural complaints;

CATARRH,

In all its forms, whether affecting the Nose, Head, or Throat;

EYE DISEASES,

And all Defects of Sight requiring either Medical or Surgical aid, and all diseases of the

THROAT & LUNGS,

Embracing Affections of the Voice, Asthma, and all Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints.

DR. LIGHTHILL submits with pleasure the following letter, from a gentleman well known in Louisville and throughout this section of country. The case referred to—a very aggravated one, indeed—came under DR. LIGHTHILL's care in 1866, and the treatment effected a complete cure, which time has since proved PERMANENT:

From E. A. Collins, Esq,

OF MILAN, TENN.

During the professional stay of Dr. Lighthill in Louisville in 1866, I placed under his treatment my niece, Miss Eliza Mitchum, of McLemoresville, Tenn. She had been suffering from a child with a rising in the head, which had for years emitted through the ear a very ugly and offensive corruption. Her case had been treated by the best physicians of the country, and had baffled the skill of them all. Dr. Lighthill kept her under his immediate charge for ten days, and then sent her home with remedies. She used the remedies as directed, and in three months was entirely well, and still continues in excellent health.

It may be proper to state that when Miss Mitchum went under Dr. Lighthill's treatment she was unable to walk, and, as her friends thought, was rapidly approaching death.

E. A. COLLINS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is absolutely necessary, in all cases, to call personally for a consultation, so as to afford the requisite opportunity for a thorough examination. In all cases accepted for treatment the applications can be made at home, with perfect success, without the least pain, inconvenience, or interruption to business.

WANTED---AGENTS.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. no27 d1y

WANTED—10,000 AGENTS—A Watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free to clear from $5 to $20 per day sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. no9 d6m1

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done by any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. no17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. no17 d3m

KID GLOVES.

Just Opened, 400 Doz. Vienna Kid Gloves of Our Own Importation---Fresh Colors.

Childrens' Plain, 60c.
Misses' Plain, 75c.
Misses' Opera, 75c.
Misses' White, 75c.
Ladies' Opera, $1 00.
Ladies' Plain, $1 00.
Ladies' White, $1 00.
Ladies' Double Button, Colored, $1 25.
Ladies' Double Button, Black, $1 50.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
n31 1stp

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,

HARRY C. BATES.......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Four nights more of

THE LEFFINGWELL,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, by special request the Leffingwell in

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

To conclude with the Leffingwell as Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.

[illegible]

LADIES' FAIR!

FOR the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, to be held in the [illegible]

Open Every Evening During the Week, at 7 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. [illegible]

Grand Calcium Light Exhibition,

FOR the benefit of the Poor of St. Patrick's Church, at MASONIC TEMPLE [illegible] EVENINGS, Dec. 1 and 2. Matinee [illegible] o'clock. Admission at night 25 cts; children 15 cts. Admission to Matinee 15 cts; children 10 cts. [illegible]

Weisiger Hall.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Wednesday, Dec. 1st,

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 4,

THE ORIGINAL

PEAK FAMILY,

SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

Vocalists, Harpists, Staff Bell Players, and Silver Cornet Band.

Everything New, Brilliant, and Attractive.

Since their last visit they have imported A new set of 120 silver Table Bells; a new and elegant stand of 30 Silver Bells; a new, [illegible] New harp and [illegible]

Cards of Admission 50 cts, secured seats 25 cts extra; Gallery 25 cts. All school children to Matinee 15 cts.

Reserved seats at Wm. S. Hays' music store, 110 Fourth street, where seats may be obtained three days in advance.

L. M. HARRIS, Business Agent.

THEODORE THOMAS,

WITH HIS

Concert Organization,

ENTIRE AND INTACT,

Will be in Louisville December next.

RollerSkating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Two-story brick, containing 8 rooms, No. 442 Third st., between Breckinridge and Kentucky. Apply to R. R. MILLER, No. 56 W. Main st.

FOR RENT—The dwelling portion of my house, suitable for boarding house or dwelling, corner Seventh and Broadway. Apply on premises. WM. GAULBERT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern two-story and attic brick residence, on Jacob st., bet. Floyd and Brook, containing 8 rooms, gas and water. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street.

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—On the north side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth; now occupied by A. L. & G. Robinson. Possession given Jan. 1, 1870. HENNING & SPEED.

FOR RENT—HOMESTEAD—A splendid family homestead of 12 rooms, &c. Gas and water throughout. To a good tenant rents made very low. Apply to J. L. BROWN, Agent, 139½ Jefferson st., near Fifth.

FOR RENT—DRY GOODS STORE-ROOM—I have for rent, for one or a term of years, a No. 1 dry goods store-room, situated on one of the business streets in the city of Frankfort, a most favorable point for business. Apply to Richard Knott, merchant, of Louisville, who occupied the same for many years, or myself. Nov. 24, 1869. F. SWIGERT.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING—Containing six rooms, with large lot, situated on Market, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Rent $25 per month. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO.

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent storehouse on the east side Third street, 4 doors below Main. Apply to H. V. SANDERS, No. 31 West Main street, between Second and Third.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floors front, at 146 Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st.

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock and business to 146 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 154 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway, bet. First and Second. Apply to SHERMAN F. WHALEY, 59 West Market st.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 218 Main st., near Fourth. ROE & LYON.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and Floyd. Apply to H. A. SHADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good working order. The building is on a large lot, 100 feet front, and is suitable for any manufacturing purpose or flour-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O.

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—With one acre of ground, in Cave City, Ky., is offered for sale; also a neat frame dwelling-house, with two acres adjoining, in Cave City; and 307 acres of land in Barren county, on the road leading from Cave City to the Mammoth Cave. The party purchasing the Cave City Hotel can obtain a long lease on some 12 or 15 acres of ground adjoining. If the above property is not sold by the 1st of December, the hotel and dwelling house will be rented for the year 1870. Address LOVING & McGOODWIN, wholesale grocers, Main st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 30 acres of choice land, ¼ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, corn-cribs, stables, &c.; over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Eminence, Ky., opposite railroad depot, known as Dreiss' Saloon. All information can be had at Wolf & Schimpeler's, corner of Third and Market, Louisville, Ky., or on the premises by applying to M. DREISS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 310 acres, in Bullitt county, 18 miles from the city, well improved; 3,500 fruit trees, plenty of stock water, &c. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 162 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—28¾ ACRES OF LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 2¼ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a good two-story house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry with good stabling and other out-buildings. Splendid orchards of choice fruits, &c. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 236¼ acres of land; lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY.

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview, but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases. [illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

[illegible]

BY W. G. MONEY & CO.

Four Days' Peremptory Cash Sale.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 1 and 2, [illegible]

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION

BY FRED. FRISCHE.

A Dairy, with all its Contents,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. will sell, at public auction, on Eighteenth st., near Kentucky st., on Louis Wunderlich place, cows, horses, one colt, one bull, [illegible]

Terms—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all sums over $20, six months' credit, [illegible]

FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

DECEMBER 1 and 2, at 9½ A. M. each day, we will offer a variety of [illegible] Shawls, Wool Jackets, Hoods, [illegible] Also (to arrive) a desirable invoice of Men's and Boys' Clothing. Also Carpets, [illegible]

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at auction, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, at Alex. Gordon's stable, on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 3 horses, 2 wagons, harness and sundry other articles. Terms: Under $20, cash in hand; for all over $20, three months' time with security.

ELI D. GARDNER'S ADMINISTRATOR.

AUCTION SALE

BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

WE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the south side Chestnut street, one door below Fourteenth, a two-story frame house, 4 rooms and basement, [illegible]

OSBORNE & McATEER, Auctioneers, &c.

Auction Sale.

I WILL offer, to the highest bidders, a choice stock of Groceries and everything pertaining to that business, now on consignment, at the store, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., southeast corner of Brook and Market streets, at the old stand of J. R. Miller. Rare bargains will be offered, as the stock will be closed out entirely during the sale.

Terms cash. C. O. SMITH, Assignee of J. R. Miller.

A Small Farm, near the City Limits,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the west side of the Salt-river pike, 1½ miles from the city, and about 300 yards south of the junction of the Seventh-street and Salt-river pikes, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Shively, Esq., we will sell that desirable little farm of John Hillebrand, Esq., containing 8 acres of fair land, improvements a new frame cottage of 4 rooms and hall, large stable, cistern, and all necessary out-buildings. This sale will be positive, as Mr. H. is about to engage in other business. Terms at sale.

SUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

Of one set Parlor Furniture, 2 Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands, French Bedsteads, one Mattress, one Stewart Range, 2 Carpets, one Wardrobe, 30 yards Oil Cloth, Fruit Jars, &c. After which, a general assortment of Household Goods,

AT AUCTION

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. N. B.—Sale positive to satisfy sundry warrants. Dealers and others especially invited.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Valuable Market-street Property

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. we will sell at auction two three-story brick store houses on the north side of Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Lot 21x96. This is good, improving property and a very desirable investment. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL.........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN.....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES.........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE.............D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines make sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

One night and from 107 to 127 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville. Tickets for sale at the Company's office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Frankfort and all Intermediate Points.
DOVE No. 2.........SAM. SANDERS, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to J. W. FOR[illegible], Agent.
No. 21 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 1.........MILT. AIKEN, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON.........[illegible], Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st, at 3 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
F. W. STRADER.........A. STEIN, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA.........R. NEAL, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

Merchants' Regular Tennessee River Packet. For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 2.........MILT. AIKEN, Master.
John Morgan Smith, Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the city wharf, positively. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Regular St. Louis Passenger Packet For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
The fine and elegant passenger steamer
KATE ROBINSON.........JAS. KENNETT, Master.
Thad. Wirtalis, Clerk.
Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on Thursday, the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Merchants' Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.
FALLS CITY.........Capt. J. A. ROBINSON.
Will leave on Wednesday, the 1st, at 5 P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON.........R. B. DUNHAM, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 4th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
GRAND ERA.........KOUNS, Master,
For New Orleans from Cairo on Tuesday, the 30th, and Memphis on Thursday, the 2d, on the arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
BRADISH JOHNSON.........BASSETT, Captain.
Kinne Sultin, Clerk.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 2d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet

MAGENTA,

J. T. HICKS.........Master.
JNO. S. SULLIVAN.........Clerk.

The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet, LEAVES MEMPHIS AS FOLLOWS:
Wednesday, November 24;
Wednesday, December 8;
Wednesday, December 22.
LARRY BARMSTEAD, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading through to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on Missouri river. Also to Frisco, Cheyenne, Corinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and the Kansas Pacific Railroads via St. Louis.

M. W. LASHBROOKE, 28 Fourth street.

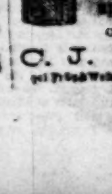
"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings at 11 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White river via Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.
J. [illegible], Agent.
No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. [illegible], Agent.
No. 41 Fourth street.



JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Guipure Lace,
Emb'd Slippers & Cushions,
Velvets, Gimps, Buttons,
Whalebone Corsets at 50c, 75c, $1 75, $2, up to $5.

CALL AND SEE AT

C. J. RAIBLE'S,

[illegible] 104 FOURTH ST.

[illegible] Courier-Journal.

[illegible] DECEMBER 1, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] is urged in [illegible].

[illegible] cured [illegible] within the past ten days.

The streets of Frankfort are being [illegible] preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. W. H. Hodges, of Scott county, [illegible] [illegible], 200 head of extra [illegible] [illegible] at $35 per head.

The residence of [illegible] Dowley, Jr., in Grassy Lick, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

A. G. Talbot, jr., of Boyle, sold his premium Berkshire sow, a few days ago, for one hundred dollars to W. S. Scott, of Jessamine, formerly of Bourbon; also "Lady Duke," to Jeff. Nichols, of Mercer, for $60.

Andrew Jackson Walker died on the 19th ult., at his residence, one mile from Perryville, Boyle county, after a lingering illness of three months. Mr. W. was about fifty-seven years of age, and was a good citizen and much respected.

Hamilton Pope Hawkins, who for several years has acted as page for the Senate, is announced as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. He performed the duties of the office last session, and, if elected, will make an efficient officer.

The Frankfort Yeoman announces: "To the wife of Sanford Goin, Jr., of Woodford county, a son. In this county, on the 15th instant, to the wife of Jacob Williams, of Bridgeport, a son. On the 28th instant, to the wife of J. B. Russell, of Bridgeport, a daughter."

On Saturday, as James McCauliffe, a son of Cornelius McCauliffe, of Frankfort, was gathering apples in the orchard just above Castleman's distillery, he fell from a tree, and sustained serious injuries. His right thigh-bone was broken about half way between the knee and hip, and also the middle finger of his right hand.

A man named Osborn, who lives in Florence, went to Covington on Saturday with a load of hay. After disposing of it he left for home, and upon reaching the top of the hill, above Lewisburg, stopped at a house to get a drink. While in the house some thief drove the team off, and, after proceeding about three hundred yards, unhitched the horses from the wagon and escaped with them.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Thayer College, at Kidder, Mo., admits women to its preparatory department.

Maj. J. V. H. Allen has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Augusta, Ga.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is quite ill at his home in Louisiana, Missouri.

Tennessee wants two branch penitentiaries, and the matter is now before the Legislature.

Maj. Brantley, an old citizen of Macon, Ga., and since the war a prominent cotton buyer, died on Tuesday night last.

Miss Jennie Boyd, a young lady of Eufala, Ala., was found dead in her bed the other day, having taken too much chloroform.

The total registered vote of Augusta, Ga., is 1,061—whites 1,006, blacks 55; a decrease of the total vote, since 1868, of 2,808.

Measures are being taken to remove the remains of the Confederate dead in and around Springfield, to a permanent cemetery.

Rev. Arthur Bogdan, the Nestorian Presbyter, lectured in Memphis on Monday and Tuesday evenings for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed the bill repealing an act inflicting penalties on common carriers for discriminating on account of color.

The grand annual communication of the most worthy Grand Lodge of the Masons of Virginia, will be held in Richmond on Monday, December 13th.

In 1868, the property in Kansas City, Mo., assessed for taxation, was valued at $5,975,088. In 1869, the assessment property is valued as $8,474,400.

A box of torpedoes exploded as it was being placed on a dray at Mobile the other day, killing the drayman instantly and seriously wounding two other persons.

A resolution praying Congress to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment has been unanimously adopted in the Tennessee Legislature.

Col. Tarry, a young son of Gen. J. P. Tarry, of Marion, Ala., was accidentally killed at that place on Saturday last, by being run over by a heavily loaded wagon.

The Florida papers urge the planters to raise sugar and abandon cotton. Sugar and fruit, they say, are the natural products of the State, and much more profitable than cotton.

Paris, Texas, has now a first-class tobacco manufactory. The Paris Press says that some samples of its work cannot be surpassed by any, unless it be made from the genuine Virginia pure leaf.

In St. Joseph, Mo., on the 24th instant, Carroll Nelson escaped legal punishment by marrying, in the Circuit Court, a sixteen-year old girl named Sallie Page, whom he attempted to rape a few weeks ago.

During the tournament at the Jefferson county (Mississippi) fair last week, a horse of J. M. McPhippe flew the track, jumping a ditch filled with logs and brush, making a leap of twenty-one feet three inches in the clear.

At the Alabama State fair on Thursday, L. L. Dorsey, of this State, took the first and second premiums on four-year-old stallions; premium on best pair of mares, and the premium for best single harness and saddle horse.

True bills were found in the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday last, against James Richards, for perjury, in making false internal revenue returns, and against Grice, deputy postmaster at Edgefield, on the charge of robbing the mail.

A man named Richard E. Hovey, playing the role of a Baptist preacher, was lately driven from Truxton, Mo., for attempting to marry his ninth wife, the eight former ones being all living. He is advised to go to Utah, collect the scattered remnants of his family and live in peace.

Judge James L. Smith, a scalawag judge at Montgomery, Alabama, recently imprisoned Col. Joseph Hodgson, editor of the Montgomery Mail. The two met face to face at the State fair on Thursday last, when Colonel H. denounced the Judge in unmeasured terms. No blows were exchanged and nobody was hurt.

The house of the editor of the Tallahassee Floridian was blown up the other day. In preparing for a hunting expedition he provided a three-pound can of powder, which a little negro boy thought was something to eat and put on the stove to warm. The boy was killed. The other inmates escaped unhurt.

Tuscumbia, Ala., proposes to build a first-class edifice for female education, to be called "The Deshler Female Institute," in honor of Gen. Jas. Deshler, who was born and reared at Tuscumbia, was distinguished as a gentleman and soldier, and died at Chickamauga gallantly fighting for the "lost cause." About $6,000 have already been subscribed toward the project.

Sister St. Magdalen, Superioress, publishes a communication in the San Antonio, Texas, papers of the 18th ult., announcing to the public that to-day the hospital and infirmary in that city, under the management of the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, will be ready to receive patients. The hospital will be open to all persons without distinction of nationality or creed.

Sheriff Barber, of Montgomery, Alabama, on Tuesday last, arrested Mr. Smith, Warden of the penitentiary, and son, on an indictment preferred by the grand jury of Elmore county, for the murder of convicts. Subsequently they were brought before Judge J. Q. Smith on a writ of habeas corpus, and Mr. Albert Smith was released on a bond of $15,000, and Messrs. Wm. Smith, sr., and Thomas Smith, on a bond of $10,000 each.

Speaking of the shooting of Gen. Barry by Mr. Stevens at Durant, Miss., a few days since, the Star of that place says: "In less than an hour after Barry was shot, it is said there were upwards of one hundred armed negroes in Durant, swearing that they would burn Stevens' hotel, or the house of any other white man who assisted him, and hallooing at the top of their voices: 'Catch him! Shoot him! Tear down that hotel!'"

The iron ore from Indian Ford, in Butler county, Mo., has been tested, and the result is an article of superior malleable iron, almost as fine as steel in texture and appearance. It is positively stated that the supply of ore is absolutely inexhaustible. Indian Ford is the proposed terminus of the railroad now being surveyed and located between Cape Girardeau and Arkansas.

A young man named Logan, a son of Benjamin Logan, of Greene county, Missouri, while working in the field last Saturday, got a cuckleberry on his sleeve, which he removed with his teeth, and inhaled in his larynx, or windpipe, causing acute inflammation of the trachea, resulting in the death of the young man. This is a novel way for death to approach, showing that the relentless monster "rides in every gale and lurks in every flower."

At Abbeville, South Carolina, the other day, Congressman Hoge stirred up the negroes until they dragged from his buggy and searched a Mr. Cochran, who had been guilty of the crime of speaking of the freedmen as "negro fellows." Mr. Cochran was arrested by armed negroes and kept in prison until night, when he was bailed out. The arrest of Mr. Cochran was made without warrant, and no charges have been brought against him. This flagrant violation of the rights of the citizen is applauded by the Radical officials of Columbia.

It seems that the longshoremen of Savannah have their little differences of opinion with their employers, as well as their Charleston brethren. The Republican says: "We noticed, on the arrival of the San Jacinto, a large number of stalwart, honest-featured white men, who came as steerage passengers on the ship. As soon as they landed, with coats off and countenances beaming with delight, cotton hooks were placed in their hands, and they went to work like lively men. We surmise that they are destined to fill the places of some of the lazy negroes who have been tried and found wanting in that department of labor. They are heartily welcome."

A paragraph was published the other day in relation to the Virginia Military Institute which was erroneously credited to the Washington College. A correspondent at that point writes that the mistake is a natural one and often made. He says: "There are two institutions of learning in Lexington, Va. The Virginia Military Institute, the school of Stonewall Jackson, and in which Commodore Maury and General Custis Lee are now professors, is a State institution. Virginia has two schools and only two—the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. To each of them she annually donates the sum of $15,000. Washington College is a most prosperous and excellent institution in Lexington, over which Gen. R. E. Lee presides. It is a very old and richly endowed college, with a proud history, well deserved, but it is not the institution to which your paragraph was designed to refer. Gen. Francis H. Smith has been the distinguished Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute for the last thirty years, the date of its foundation."

The Alabama Claims.

The Washington dispatches of Monday announce that "the United States Government has notified the British Cabinet that it is ready to receive any new propositions which they may make in regard to the Alabama claims, thus virtually asking that the negotiations shall be transferred to Washington." This, like everything else that this Administration does, is very strange. We don't understand why Grant and his Cabinet are under the impression that the British Cabinet have any proposition to make in the Alabama case. It is no part of the business or the wish of Great Britain to initiate new negotiations. She has no reason to desire that new negotiations shall be initiated at all, either by herself or by us. She urges no claims against the United States. She is content to let things remain just as they are. She negotiated one treaty with the representative of our Government on the subject of the Alabama claims, and the U. S. Senate rejected it, and now, if any movement is to be made toward a new negotiation, it will have to be made on our side and not on hers. Our Government, in pretending to expect it from her side, is very simple. The truth is, Grant and his Cabinet, in the present very embarrassing state of the case, don't know what to propose, and so they sit with their fingers in their mouths, vainly waiting for a proposition to come to them. They may wait till the day of judgment, that is, till the day of the next Presidential election, for that will be their day of judgment.

Many persons might like to see an explanation of the reasons which the United States Government has for desiring or expecting that negotiations, if renewed, will be transferred from London to Washington. We have already fully recognized London as the proper place for their prosecution. As the demand in the case is a demand from the United States against Great Britain and not from Great Britain against the United States, the fitness of things of course requires that we should go to her capital for the prosecution of it. There is no reason why she should come here to negotiate, when, as we have said, she is urging no claims against us but is willing to let things rest as they are. We think that her pride might very naturally rebel at being summoned to our seat of Government, called up as a school boy is called up by his master, to render satisfaction or atonement for what she has done. She will not submit to any such humiliation, and she should not. The new negotiation, if there be one, will have to take place where the old one did.

And pray what can be the reason for the Administration's asking the transfer to Washington? Was not Mr. Motley selected as Minister to Great Britain in express reference to his supposed fitness to negotiate the Alabama claims? Did he not, before leaving our shores, study the subject thoroughly, at the request of the Administration, with the most experienced Radical diplomatists in the country? Did he not, on the eve of sailing, receive from the Secretary of State full and elaborate instructions as to the points he should make and insist on in the proposed new treaty? Did not the President and all the members of his Cabinet and several prominent Radical diplomats take especial care that he should go fully armed with such facts and legal authorities as might enable him to hold his own and more than his own in a conflict with the aggregate talent of Great Britain? Then why is it suddenly decided that all his diplomatic ability and study and preparation shall be lost to the country; that he shall have nothing to do with the negotiation; and that it shall take place three thousand miles away from him?

The Alabama claims have turned out a miserable business for this country. There is no hope in any rational mind that a treaty more favorable to the United States than that of Reverdy Johnson can be obtained at Washington, at London, or anywhere else. The fact of the pendency of our claims has kept our Government all the time in such a condition of apprehension and fright that it has been habitually violating for a long time toward the struggling patriots of Cuba the whole traditional policy of our country in regard to a people fighting for deliverance from tyranny and oppression. And now the Administration, after all its self-abasement and its disregard and violation of the holy maxims of Liberty and the Rights of man, is making itself, by every step it takes or talks of taking in the Alabama case, more and more ridiculous and contemptible. For the sake of the honor of our country which we love because it is our country, we grieve that such things are true.

Mississippi and Texas.

The elections in Mississippi and Texas commenced yesterday. That in Mississippi was to continue two days and that in Texas four. The results in the two States are awaited with considerable interest. We feel an anxiety, but not an inordinate one. Under all the circumstances, we desire the election of Dent and Hamilton, but we should not desire the success of either if the circumstances were not very extraordinary. We consider the issue in both the States mentioned as very uncertain. Ex-Gov. Sharkey, probably the ablest and most eminent man in Mississippi, has supported and still supports Dent, but he is said to have expressed the opinion in Washington on Monday that Dent will be defeated by the military regulations of Gen. Ames, the bitter and relentless Satrap of the State. The Satrap possesses the power to do what he will, however monstrous, in the management and control of the elections, and he has no principle that can restrain him for one moment from the remorseless exercise of all the power he has. He can appoint all the officers of election from the highest to the lowest, he can rule away from the polls or admit to the polls whatever individuals or classes he pleases, he can fix the qualifications of voters, he can decide where and by whom the ballot-boxes shall be kept and the votes counted; in fact his authority is unlimited, and those who have been observers of his past course do not doubt that his unscrupulousness in the use of authority will be unlimited too. He has said that he will carry Mississippi for Alcorn, whatever the cost in carnage may be, and we suppose that he is very likely to be as bad as his word. But, no matter how the Southern States, under their present duress, may vote or be officially reported as voting, they will go in solid phalanx with the national Democracy whenever the freedom of action, for which their souls hunger and thirst, shall be restored to them.

The following in regard to one of the operations of Gen. Ames is from a late number of the Memphis Avalanche:

We have important information for our Mississippi readers. We have been put in possession of evidence substantiating beyond a doubt what has long been apprehended from the partisan course of the military commander of Mississippi of a deep-laid plot to carry the election by a stupendous system of villainy and fraud. It consists of the importation of registrars and managers of the election from the city of Memphis and elsewhere of white men and negroes who are notoriously corrupt and irresponsible, and are fit only as performers of the infamous parts assigned them. Their characters and antecedents leave no doubt of a premeditated purpose to stuff and to otherwise corrupt the ballot boxes. At the present writing we have been able to obtain the appointments in but three counties. Doubtless they are fair specimens of many others. As fast as we can obtain the facts we will spread them before the public. In the history of this whole reconstruction business, the appointment of civilians from one State to manage the election in another, is without parallel, as it is without authority of law. And when the act itself is coupled with the selection of despicably corrupt and notoriously incompetent and utterly irresponsible persons, the fact swells into the proportion of an outrageous crime against a people whose lives, liberty and property are staked on the result.

☞ Because a very few murders took place in the Southern States, the editor of the N. Y. Tribune thought that martial law should be established over them. A murder has just occured in the Tribune office. Shouldn't the military code lay its claws upon the concern?

The Case as it Stands.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is doing quite as much as any other influence in Louisville to secure a connection to the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad.

Yet it is said that the "hitch" is produced in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville road and that the city of Louisville and the Louisville and Nashville directory, and the Courier-Journal, are all engaged in a league against the trade South of us. This is all gammon got up by strikers from Cincinnati to injure Louisville.

As for us we are in league with nobody and nothing; and we care about as little for one corporation as for another, regarding all of them as more or less tricky and selfish. This connection business is a war of corporations, each striving to get an advantage of the other and none of them caring a jack-knife whether they sacrifice Louisville or not. Louisville is simply protecting herself. She has not the least desire to obstruct the connection sought. She has already given a connection to the roads on the other side of the river. Thus there can be no break here. She is equally ready to give the road on this side of the river a connection. Just here the rival railroad interests begin to clash and quarrel; and, if the one happens to have a geographical or local advantage of the other, that is not our fault. We cannot sacrifice Louisville in order to balance the advantages and disadvantages of a lot of railroads that are looking after their own interests so sharply that they can see nothing to the right and the left of them.

In all this Louisville has acted liberally. But, as no one is likely to take care of us, and, as our friends in the country seem disposed to misconceive us, lending a too credulous ear to the tales set afloat by our enemies and their enemies, we are bound to take care of ourselves. Our interest, however, is the great public interest; the interest of competition; and whatever we have done we have done nothing to support monopolies. Just the reverse. We are trying every day to give the people and the trade at large a fair show and a free outlet.

Just the Reverse.

There is a disposition on the part of many of our Kentucky exchanges to charge the Courier-Journal with the purpose of sacrificing the railroad interests of the State to the railroad interests of the city of Louisville. The friends of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad and the friends of the proposed railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga are particularly free in ascribing to us the championship of the Louisville and Nashville railroad against the entire railroad field. Yet we are urging a direct road from Louisville to Chattanooga, which is antagonistic, in a certain sense, to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and is certainly a legitimate cause of controversy with the projected Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad.

Our friends of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad are mistaken in thinking us hostile to them. If they can build their road, well and good; but we have felt it to be our duty to warn them against the specious promises of Cincinnati. They will get nothing from Cincinnati in our opinion. If they do, we shall confess judgment and stand responsible for error. If they do not, why we will have done nothing but our duty in what we have said.

Assuredly we have a large stake in the city of Louisville. But we have a still larger stake in the State of Kentucky. When it is charged upon us that we are selfish and parsimonious, keeping watch over the interests of a city at the expense of the interests of the State, we have, in vindication of our conduct, to point to the fact that we have advocated every application for aid which has been made to Louisville by the counties and have succeeded in securing to almost every public enterprise in Kentucky its full measure of encouragement and a perfectly fair and complete hearing.

Louisville stands on record to-day as subscriber to more works of internal improvement than any city of equal size and means in America. It is not just of the country press to try to array against us prejudices which have no foundation whatever.

What Grant Says of Resumption.

The New York Times, in allusion to the many rumors about the resumption of specie payments, says the administration "aims at resumption, not as certain sanguine letter-writers propose, as the result of some legislative decree, but as the consequence of well-considered plans, tending to the production of a financial condition which must precede the resumption that will be enduring, and therefore safe. To the development of these plans time is essential." This is plain common sense which the New York Times doesn't always talk. There is no humbug about it. It is something entirely practical. Whether it correctly represents what the aims and intentions of the Administration are, we know not, but it certainly sets forth what they ought to be. Resumption cannot be effected by any sudden and spasmodic action. It must be approached, if at all, gradually and carefully. It must be so approached that the great change or revolution contemplated shall render the inevitable accompanying disturbances of trade and business as little disastrous as possible. Of course we all wish to be freed from the monster-evil of an irredeemable currency; but that evil is too deeply seated, it affects too nearly all our vital functions as a business people, to admit of being removed rashly or incautiously without danger of a fatal result. This is no case for what is called the "heroic practice." Safety should be the first consideration; the quickest restoration of specie payments consistent with safety should be the next. There is a sufficient amount of financial wisdom in the country for the solution of the problem, but our apprehension is that it will not be made available. Most of it exists in heads that the Aministration will not enlist in its service.

Post Offices in Kentucky.

The dispatches of Monday say, that, the postoffice department having been informed that lawless bands of men have in some instances violated the postal laws in Kentucky, and compelled postmasters to deliver up letters belonging to other parties, Postmaster General Creswell has given notice to postmasters where the outrages have been committed that if they are repeated the offices will be closed, and the people who tolerate such outrages will be subjected to the great inconvenience of being without any mail service. This may perhaps look like energy, but we do not think that it is justice and right. We do not believe that the Administration would take such a course in any other State than Kentucky, against which, as all know, feelings of hate and revenge are indulged at Washington. It is impossible that all the post offices, even in the best, most patriotic, and most resolute communities, can, if attacked unexpectedly, be protected against armed bands of ruffianly "Regulators." The people of the interior, living at a distance from each other, and in most cases unarmed, could make no attempt at resistance except at the certain sacrifice of their lives, and such a sacrifice would do no good to their families, to the State, or to the Federal Government. To guard all the post-offices effectually against raids is of course a thing impossible; and to punish whole communities of good and quiet citizens by cutting off all mail facilities from them because they may, each in a single instance, have failed to achieve an impossibility, is an atrocious policy.

☞ Gov. Smith, of Alabama, declares in his message against the importation of Chinese because it would tend to establish low wages. We have no doubt, that, when he wants labor done for himself, he is in favor of the lowest wages he can get it at.

☞ We have not seen the Tennessee law forbidding the Mississippi Valley Importation Company to bring Chinese into this State, but we can not suppose that it prohibits Chinese immigration. If, however, unaided Chinese immigration is allowed, we do not see why a particular company is excluded from the privilege of promoting such immigration. If only a particular company is forbidden to bring immigrants to Tennessee, of course other companies may be found to do the work. As for the prohibition of immigration from China or from any other country, such an absurdity was never thought of even by the Legislature of California.

☞ It is said that Congress will take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all political cases. If Congress will engage in that kind of work, why may it not just as well, whilst it is about the thing, go a little further and take away the Court's jurisdiction in cases involving the question of legal tenders?

☞ The editor of the Chicago Tribune says that "no court of justice has been held in New York city for several years." Undoubtedly a Chicago editor, on account of the severe virtue and the sublime morality of his own city, is entitled to a free charter for rebuking the other cities of the world.

☞ When certain Radical leaders presented to Grant his most costly house and lot, he wrote to them that he should endeavor to pursue such a course as they could approve. He has faithfully done so. He has appointed them all to office, and they approve it highly.

☞ The three swords that Gen. Butler took from Mrs. Florence were merely ornamental weapons. They were not made for fighting. Still they would have done just as well for Butler in the war as the most trusty Toledo or Damascus blades.

☞ The President's message will be telegraphed from the manuscript on the day of its delivery. Of course it will be badly mangled, but not worse perhaps than it will deserve to be.

☞ Great Britain takes her census in a single day. We require a year or two to take ours. A fast people are very slow in some things.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Yesterday being so wet, the sale of those stores on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, will take place on Thursday, the 2d of December. Pearson & Meddis, Auctioneers.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 81 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ See Fred. Friche's auction advertisement of horses, cows, potatoes, chickens, ducks, &c., for sale, on Eighteenth street, near Kentucky, on Wednesday morning, December 1st.

☞ Headquarters for hosiery and underwear at the factory, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, sign of the plaid stocking.
J. C. WOOD & CO.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodised Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents.

Cheapest Place in the City.

D. J. Murray's, wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for babies or children, superior to anything in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your croquet sets and games of every variety; also work-boxes and goods of every description for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel. no26 dlm

Direct from France.

We have just received 17 casks FRENCH CHINA Gold Band and plain White, consisting of DINNER, TEA and TETE-A-TETE SETS, TOILET SETS, and a full line of TABLE WARE, which we offer at exceedingly LOW FIGURES.
J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
no28 d6 96 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Ladies' Furs Lower Than the Lowest.

300 sets Ladies' Furs of all grades offered at an actual sacrifice at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. no28SuW&Su

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.
au18-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 d1

LOCAL NOTICES.

CLOAK-HANDS WANTED.

Ten experienced hands to work on cloaks can find employment by applying at

S. BARKER & CO.'S, 169 and 171 Fourth Street.

Pay Your Taxes.

We are requested by Captain Martin, Sheriff of Jefferson county, to notify tax-payers that he is required by law to settle his accounts by the 15th of December. Parties returned delinquent will be obliged to pay fifty per cent. additional to the State on their bills. no14,16,21&de1,3,5

Panic.

A large quantity of Ladies' Cloaks of cloth and beaver from $3 50 upwards at panic prices at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. n28SuW&Su

☞ Go to the China Tea Store just opened, 166 Market street, near Fifth, for your Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. n30d4

Lyons Velvets,

direct importation, at less than New York cost, finest goods of the kind in the market, bound to be closed out regardless of loss, at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. n28SuW&Su

MARRIED.

HONNALD—FORSYTH—On the 25th ult., at Walnut-street Baptist Church, by the pastor, A. T. Spalding, S. S. HONNALD, Esq., and Miss AMELIA FORSYTH, all of this city. No cards.

Just Received from Europe Direct

75 Real Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, at $3 50, $5 [illegible] $4 and $5.

50 Elegant Point Applique Handkerchiefs at $6 [illegible] and upward.

100 Fine French Patent Valenciennes Handkerchiefs from $1 to $3 50.

Dora Schulz,

NO. 103 FOURTH ST.

n30 d1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. [illegible] Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1st deodly

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se30 deodlm

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption almost surpass belief. In JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantee of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale by all druggists. ja4dly2awW&Sa

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
se23 d&w'm New York City.

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

Good Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	[illegible]
Best Imperial Tea, by the 5 lbs	[illegible]
Good Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	[illegible]
Extra Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	[illegible]
Best Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs	[illegible]
Best Japan, by the 5 lbs	[illegible]

If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,

167 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.
se26 SuW&Fly

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1, 1869.

NO freight will be received to-day for points south of Nashville, except on St., andD, and M. and O. Railroads.
A. BROADDUS, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1, 1869.

NO freight will be received for New Orleans until further notice.
de1 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

The Novel of the Season!

NOW READY!

SUSAN FIELDING.

A NOVEL BY MRS. EDWARDS.

Author of "Archie Lovell" and "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman."

One volume, octavo. Elegantly Illustrated. Cloth, $2; paper, $1 25.

ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF MRS. EDWARDS' NOVELS.

ARCHIE LOVELL,

A NOVEL.

BY MRS. EDWARDS.

One volume, octavo. Illustrated. Cloth, $1 75; paper, $1.

STEPHEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN.

A NOVEL.

BY MRS. EDWARDS.

One volume, octavo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2; paper, $1 25.

Mrs. Edwards is an artist. She has the dramatic instinct; she can delineate a man or woman after nature—without caricature; hence the reality of her impersonations, and the vital interest of her stories. Who can forget "Archie Lovell?" We seem to have known her personally; her dress, her manners, her talk, her looks, her very nature are distinctly familiar.—[H. T. Tuckerman, in Boston Transcript.

The public verdict has already been passed, and has given her a front rank among living novelists.—[Christian Freeman.

There is something so natural in it all, so like "real life."—[Advocate.

With the exception of "George Eliot," there is not one among the many women writers of England who might not be proud of having written "Steven Lawrence."—[New York Citizen.

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THE GREAT GALAXY SERIAL,

By MRS. JANE G. AUSTIN.

One Vol., Octavo, Elegantly Illustrated. Price, bound in paper, $1; bound in cloth, $1 50.

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Of Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (enclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

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135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
no24 W&Su&w4m

NEW SHOE STORE.

HEERY'S,

(Late of Savannah, Georgia),

113 FOURTH STREET, between Jefferson and Market, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS. All goods guaranteed to be of the first quality. N. B.—Mr. Garraty, Foreman. n28 d13

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Great Bargains!

AT THE

Cheap Lace Store,

163¼ Fourth street.

Bridal Veils (new styles);
Point Applique Lace Flounces;
Black Guipure and Busher Lace Flounces;
Corsets with whalebones at very low prices;
Chemisettes in Lace, Embr'ed, Illusion and Ruffled;
Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves;
Black Crape Collars, Sleeves; and Cuffs;
Linen Collars and Cuffs (new styles);
Also, to close out, Embroidered Table Covers at cost.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

n28

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

ROYAL Insurance Company,

Of Liverpool and London,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000!

A Special Fund of $[illegible] Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany, New York.

A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office, in Frankfort, also in the office of the County Court Clerk for Jefferson county, as required by [illegible] [illegible]. The Royal Insurance Company offers undoubted security, and prompt payment of losses without the usual discount.
JOHN BARBEE, Agent,
Office, No. 8, Merchants' Bank Building.
n17 deod13

AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets	$172,796 88
Liabilities	17,765 41

As per statement from D. Howard Smith, Auditor, on file in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Jefferson county, Ky.

O'BANNON & DAVIS, AGENTS,

Office, No. —, East Side Third Street, bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 19, 1869.

This is to certify that O'Bannon & Davis, as agents of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company, of New York, N. Y., at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said O'Bannon & Davis as Agents aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at their office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statement above referred to, the available capital of said company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[Signed.] D. HOWARD SMITH.
[Seal.] no27 d13

JAMES S. LYMAN,

Fire and Marine Insurance,

No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $436,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $300,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted

And Promptly Paid.

oc31 dlm

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof.
WM. SINTON, Agent,
oc31 dlm 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

J. ESTEN COOKE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 130 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.
German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $300,000.
Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $125,537 45.
☞ In connection with the Board of Underwriters.
Risks taken on their merits. au13 SWF6m

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The members of St. Thomas Lodge (No. 3) are requested to meet at their lodge room at 2 P. M. to-day, to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. H. MILLER. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
A. HUBBARD, W. M.
M. MINNIS, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) this (Wednesday) evening, December 1, at 7½ o'clock.
W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y p. t.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Caspari and Breytogle has been dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Caspari retiring. The business of the firm since July 1 will be settled by Dr. Breytogle.
R. CASPARI, M. D.
d1 d3 C. W. BREYFOGLE, M. D.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have become copartners together in the practice of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery. Office and residence 41 W. Jefferson st.
C. W. BREYFOGLE, M. D.
d1 d3 W. S. BREYFOGLE, M. D.

Notice.

G. ROBINSON having assigned his interest in the firm of Robinson & Coleman to Alex. P. Humphrey, the firm of Robinson & Coleman is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will wind up the business of said firm jointly. Persons holding claims will present them at No. 127 West Main st.
W. P. COLEMAN,
n30 d3 ALEX. P. HUMPHREY, Ass'gnee.

Notice.

THE Furniture Manufacturing firm of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Wiebold retiring. The firm will hereafter be conducted by Henry Greve, Wm. Buhrlage, and Julius Eschman, under the old firm name of Greve, Buhrlage & Co.
HENRY GREVE,
WILLIAM BUHRLAGE,
JULIUS ESCHMAN.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1869.

WE have removed our Furniture Warerooms from Main and Brook streets to our new and commodious wareroom building adjoining our Factory, on the corner of Fifteenth and Portland avenue, where we will at all times be pleased to welcome our friends and the public.
GREVE, BUHRLAGE & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1869. n18 dlm

REMOVAL.

Removal.

DR. R. H. SINGLETON has removed his office and residence to No. 71 West Jefferson, between Second and Third, north side. n19 dlm

CANDIDATES.

FOR DOOR-KEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce BEN. P. CONNELL, of Trimble county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper to the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. n23 dtDec7

F. Pedretti, Frescoe Artist,

IS now prepared to do all kinds of fine Frescoeing, and respectfully calls the attention of parties wishing this kind of work to the work done by him in the Galt House and in the residences of Messrs. H. D. Newcomb, J. M. Robinson, Jas. Todd, Lawrence Richardson, and others, Louisville, Ky., and in the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

Communications may be had with him by calling on or addressing Muldoon, Bullett & Co., 108 West Green st., Louisville, Ky. n27 d12

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Toys and Fancy Goods,

MANUFACTURERS OF

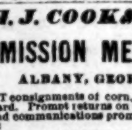
TIN AND MECHANICAL TOYS,

Nos. 30, 32, 34, & 36 Park Place, cor. of Church st.
NEW YORK.

Beg to call the attention of the trade to their well-assorted stock, the finest and largest to be found in the city. n28 dtDec15

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. (see testimonials in circulars.) He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon
F. H. MUNROE, Proprietor,
Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville.
CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.
n14 SuWe&Frlm



ZAHN & RANKIN'S

Southern Standard Scale Works,

361 Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Between Ninth and Tenth, is the best place to buy Scales. All kinds and sizes of Hay, Stock, Platform, Counter, and Steam Scales always on hand, warranted equal to any made, and prices low. n19 eodlm&w3m

H. J. COOK & SON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBANY, GEORGIA,

SOLICIT consignments of corn, hay, flour, bacon and lard. Prompt returns on all sales. Advances made, and communications promptly answered.
n27 d13

Dress Goods.

3 CASES colored Empress Cloths;
3 " Alpacas;
5 " black "
5 " Fancy Plaids;
20 pieces Plaid Poplins;
75 " Pure Mohair;
100 " All-wool DeLaine;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n28 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Blankets.

25 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white Bed Blankets;
100 pairs Crib Blankets;
10 bales gray "
5 cases red Saddle Blankets;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n28 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Shirts and Drawers.

10 CASES Merino Shirts and Drawers;
3 " All-wool " "
10 dozen Ladies' Vests;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n28 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Paper and Envelops.

AN assortment of Cap, Letter, Note, Legal, & Bill; Cap, Billet, and French Note Paper;
Also assorted white and colored Envelops;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n28 70 and 72 Sixth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] [illegible] are requested to present them [illegible].
n21 deod6 Executor of [illegible].

Assignee's Notice.

BY deed dated 26th November, 1869, I have been appointed the assignee of J. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] firm of A. T. [illegible] & Co. will present the same to me at No. 127 W. Main street. All persons owing [illegible] [illegible]
n30 d3 ALEX. P. HUMPHREY, Assignee.

Notice to Shoe Dealers.

WE are making and have on hand a fine assortment of Ladies' Glove Kid, French Morocco, Turkey, French Calf, and Lasting Gaiters in every style. The trade is invited to call and examine our work.
MCGOWAN & GULLEN,
n26 d13 120 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth.

Laborers Wanted.

5,000 LABORERS wanted to work on levees in Madison, Pointe Coupee, St. James and [illegible] parishes, La. Work is commenced. Wages [illegible] [illegible] and board. Apply at the works, or to [illegible], Contractor, No. [illegible], New Orleans, La.
n[illegible] dlm

Apples! Apples! Apples!

150 BBLS. New York Pippin Apples;
100 do. Prior Red Apples;
100 do. Jennettin Apples.
Packed well in good order suitable for shipping, in store and for sale by
n30 d3 GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.

Krout! Sour Krout! Krout!

20 BBLS. Sour Krout;
20 half bbls. sour krout;
In store and for sale by
n30 d3 GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.

Cider! Cider! Cider!

15 BBLS. Sweet Cider;
10 do. Crab Cider;
10 half bbls. Crab Cider;
5 bbls. Boiled Cider.
In store and for sale by
n30 d3 GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

$1☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents [illegible] oc17 dlm

Something New.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the manufacturer sole agents for the State of Kentucky for the sale of their celebrated Aluminum Pens. These pens are almost exclusively in use in all the Government Departments in Washington, and are indorsed by all the leading banking and commercial houses and public schools throughout the country as an entirely non-corrosive pen. They will not change the color of red ink, and each pen is guaranteed as durable as 6 ordinary steel pens, and all perfect in a box. Samples can be had gratis of
SHERRILL, PRATT & CO., Stationers,
n28 dlm Louisville, Ky.

To the Public.

LOUIS WEBER is the only authorized agent for the sale of Sands' Ale for Louisville and vicinity.
FRED. A. WHEELER, Sec.
Sands' Ale Brewing Company.
Louisville, Nov. 26, 1869. n27 dlm

Perfect Health to All.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, diabetes, wasting, exhaustion in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lbs. $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere. no24 dlm

Pure Oil for Railroads, Steamboats and Machine Shops.

WE are Agents and in constant supply of Western Virginia lubricating oil, 29 gravity. We sell but the one kind and offer it in the pure natural state at a low price. It will be shipped to any point returnable at our expense if not as represented.
no24 d13 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Seed Oats.

ONE car of the celebrated "Surprise" and three cars white and black Northern seed oats now due and for sale by
no24 d13 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Mules! Mules!

WE have for sale, at Lexington, Ky., 130 large, fat, broke mules, averaging nearly 16 hands high. Inquire of Smith, Sturgeon & Co., Louisville, or the undersigned, at Lexington, Ky.
n11 dtf HUTCHESON, McCHESNEY & CO.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made as made years ago by H. McKenna—capacity 18 gallons a day; also, 300 barrels of other brands, one year old, and 300 barrels 3 years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
n11 dlm No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at their office in this city on and after the 1st inst., or at the banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after the 1st prox.
n19 dtDec1 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Mules for Sale.

30 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 15 hands 3 inches 3 years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Wanted,

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 250 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. se9 dtf

Sugar.

150 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

RAMSAY & JAEGER,

PLUMBERS,

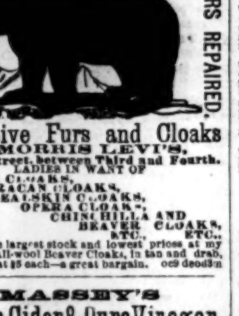
GAS & STEAM FITTERS,

No. 60 Seventh Street,

BETWEEN Main and Market, are prepared to estimate for and fit up water-works, gas pipes, &c., in dwellings and factories in a superior manner, and with all the modern appliances, with a view to durability and non-freezing in winter.

Are in receipt weekly of all the newest styles of Chandeliers and all kinds of Gas Fixtures from the principal manufacturers in the country. n8 d3

CLOAKS FURS
CLOAKS FURS
CLOAKS FURS
CLOAKS FURS
CLOAKS FURS



Exclusive Furs and Cloaks

At MORRIS LEVI'S,

Market Street, between Third and Fourth.

LADIES IN WANT OF
VELVET CLOAKS,
ASTRACAN CLOAKS,
SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CHINCHILLA AND BEAVER CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,

Will find the largest stock and lowest prices at my store. 100 All-wool Beaver Cloaks, in tan and drab, new styles, at $5 each—a great bargain. oc9 deod3m

MASSEY'S

Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.
LOUISVILLE DEPOT
No. 81 Green st., near Third.
n28 dtf

Madame Prentice,

The Great Natural Clairvoyant.

THE afflicted (whether in mind or body) will consult her on all matters pertaining to the present or future. She cures drunkenness, fever sores, and cancers, and makes a specialty of general debility in females. Hundreds will attest to the efficacy of her remedies. Her medicines are vitalizing and invigorating. In many cases the vigor of youth restored in an incredibly short time. Residence, Market st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh, south side. Has nice rooms and can accommodate a few boarders. n27 d3&eod4

BRADFORD'S

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or explosions of Boilers from Low Water.
Address, for information or Indicators,

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,

Corner Third and Lock Streets,
n19 deod3m CINCINNATI, O.

WORCESTER & ACHEY,

DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.

Room 44 Pikes Opera House Building, CINCINNATI, O.

D. S. BENEDICT & SONS,

General Commission Merchants,

111 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CONSIGNMENTS and orders for purchases will receive prompt and careful attention. n25 dlm

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit: [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

H. B. Hill
against } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].
Susan Hill, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the life interest of H. B. Hill in the following described property, which life interest was conveyed by said H. B. Hill by deed dated April 18, 1868, to W. P. Bullock, as trustee for Susan Hill, wife of said H. B. Hill, viz:

A lot in Louisville, Ky., situated at the northeast corner of Market and Brook streets, fronting 40 feet on Market street, and extending back same width with Brook street 102 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

Benning & Speed
against } In Chancery, No. 22,528.
H. J. O'Neill.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 13, part of square No. 11, on the changed plan of Portland, in sub-division of said square, in the case of Wathen vs. Griffin, No. 20,347 in this court. Said lots front 25 feet on the northerly side of Montgomery street, and extend back 125 feet, the rear line being 25 feet wide, on Bank street in said changed plan. For further description see deed from J. W. Henning to H. J. O'Neill, in book 125, pages 613 and 614, in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. W. McGinness, &c.
against } In Chancery, No. 22,316.
Frank Wood, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, three houses and lots, situated and described as follows, to-wit:

The first beginning at the southeast corner Green and Center streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and running back south with the east line of Center st. 100 feet to an alley; thence east with the north line of said alley 25 feet [illegible]; thence north and parallel with Center street [illegible] [illegible] feet to Green street; thence west with Green street 25 feet [illegible] to the beginning.

The second lot commences in said city on the south side of Green street at a point 25 feet 3¼ inches east of Center street, and runs back south parallel with Center street 100 feet; thence at right angles east 2 feet 11 inches; thence at right angles south 25 feet to an alley; thence east with said alley 25 feet 3¼ inches; thence at right angles north 100 feet to Green street; thence west with Green street 25 feet 3¼ inches to the beginning.

The third begins on the south side of Green street, in said city, at a point 52 feet 1 inches east of Center street; [illegible] parallel with Center st. 100 feet to an alley; thence east with said alley 27 feet 1 inches; thence at right angles north 100 feet to Green street; thence west with Green street 27 feet 1 inches to the place of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Miller
against } In Chancery, No. 22,665.
W. D. Ferry, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

The interest of W. D. Ferry in the land of Christina, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the old road and corner to Margaret Ferry; thence westwardly and binding on the north side of the road 6.58 poles to a corner to P. A. Nuckols' 19¼-acre tract, and extending back north 80¼ E the same width, being parallel to and binding upon western line of Margaret Ferry's 7¼ acres, 189 on an average to Harrod's creek, and being part of lot No. 6.

Also, one other tract, bounded as follows, being part of original lot No. 5, commencing at J. H. Ferry's corner on the road; thence westwardly and binding on the north line of the road 5.51 poles to the original corner of Nos. 5 and 6, and extending back the same width N 80¼ E 189½ poles, and binding upon the line common to lots 4 and 5 to Harrod's creek.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

H. S. Buckner and others } In Chancery, Nos. 22,480, 22,481, 22,491, 22,434,
against 22,495, 22,496, 22,561.
Wingard & Combs.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the following property, to-wit:

A house and lot in Jeffersontown, Ky., numbered on the map of said town No. 116, having a front of about 60 feet and a depth of about 236 feet; also, a large lot of dry goods and groceries, levied on this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de1 d3 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

Adam Loeser
against } In Chancery, No. 22,388.
John Walter.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A leasehold and brick cottage situated on the east side of Shelby street, No. 513, between Roselane and Lampton streets, bounded thus: Beginning at a point 125 feet north of Lampton street, thence northwardly 25 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
d1 d4 C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

George Ausert's Adm'r
against } In Chancery, No. 22,373.
George Ausert's Heirs.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, 12, and 16 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A house and lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Shelby streets, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., having a front of about 30 feet on Broadway by a depth of 1 5 feet, more or less, on Shelby street; also a lot of 45 feet front on Broadway, adjoining the first mentioned lot above, on which there are two frame cottages on the front and a double frame on the back of said lot.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
d1 d4d C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

The Atlanta Nat. Bank
against } In Chancery, No. 22,471.
Fred. G. Edwards, &c.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land lying and being on the east side of Second street extended, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at the corner of a 20-foot alley 236 feet south of the southeast corner of Ormsby avenue and Second street, running thence south and fronting 100 feet on Second street and extending back the same width 200 feet to a 10-foot alley, being part of the same ground mentioned in a deed from Ewing to said F. G. Edwards.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
d1 d4d C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

George Below & wife }
against } In Chancery, No. 22,344.
Jacob Zoninger, &c. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and appurtenances in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Madison street between Hancock and Clay streets, at a point from the southwest corner of Clay and Madison [illegible] feet 6 inches; running thence westwardly with Madison street 30 feet; thence southwardly at right angles 165 feet; thence eastwardly 30 feet; thence at right angles 165 feet to the beginning.

That portion of the purchase money coming to the infants Jacob Zoninger and Sallie E. Zoninger to be paid by the purchaser, but to remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until a statutory guardian is appointed, or until Sallie E. Zoninger shall be married and such guardian or husband shall give the bond required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
d1 d4d C. B. SHEPHERD,

W. H. SHERMAN,

Interior Decorator & Upholsterer,

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods of all descriptions,

358 Main street, 3 doors above DePauw House,

NEW ALBANY, Ind.

REFERENCES:

Louisville—J. Bridgeford, Ed. Wilder.
New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, R. G. McCord, John S. McDonald, L. Bradley, Mrs. Lapsley.
New York—T. B. Chols and B. L. Solomons & Sons.
Paris—M. DeCropsy, Rue de Madeline. n18 dlm

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.
O. H. ALBRIGHT, [illegible] ELTER,
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets,
oc3 d6m Baltimore, Md.

WM. DAVIS. JNO. STORTS. [illegible]. T. E. CAMPBELL.

DAVIS, STORTS, & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. R. DIX.

Kentucky Planing Mill

Door, Blind, & Sash Manufacturers, & Dealers in All Kinds of Building Lumber, Rough & Dressed.

Ninth Street, near Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Edge Tools.

Tobacco and Planing Knives made to any pattern. Mill Picks, Stone Cutters' and other tools made to order. All tools warranted. Send for price list.
FACTORY—Corner Seventh and Dunesnil streets. ☞ Orders and job work can be left at the

Office, No. 89 Fourth Street,

AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S.
oc1 deodlm

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

T. Bohleen, plaintiff, vs. B. Birkenfeld, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Grayson streets, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869,

A lot of groceries, flour, soap, tubs, brooms, &c., beside the fixtures of said grocery.

Levied upon as the property of B. Birkenfeld, to satisfy execution No. 5,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Theodore Bohleen, against B. Birkenfeld.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRED. HOPKE, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
Louisville, Nov. 30, 1869. n30 d1d

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of various venditionis which issued from the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the first day of November, in favor of United States and against various distilled spirits and tobacco, I or one of us, will, on the 11th of December, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Custom House door in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit:

1 case containing [illegible] pounds of tobacco.
1 bble apple brandy.
3 bble distilled spirits (2 whisky and 1 apple brandy).
2 cases containing [illegible] pounds of tobacco.
16 caddies and [illegible] boxes tobacco.
1 case of tobacco and 1 box containing 18 pounds tobacco.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock of the above named day.
Dated Nov. [illegible], 1869.
ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D.
n24 d13 L. C. MURRAY, Dep'y U. S. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co., plaintiff, vs. C. A. M. Yarbra and J. B. Parks, defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,362.

I WILL expose to public sale at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

a certain tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the waters of Harrod's creek, beginning at a point adjoining the south side of Harrod's Creek turnpike road, corner to Stonestreet; thence in a southwardly direction with Stonestreet's line to the turnpike road; thence westwardly with turnpike road to a corner to Lentz and McGee's line to the creek, and thence with the meanderings of the creek to the beginning, containing 3 acres and 3 roods, more or less, it being the same conveyed by James McGee and wife to C. A. M. Yarbra, deed book No. 142, page 547, and by Peter Smith and wife to McGee, in deed book No. 12[illegible], page [illegible].

Levied on as the property of C. A. M. Yarbra to satisfy execution No. 5,362, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. against C. A. M. Yarbra and J. B. Parks.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. ROBERT G. VANCE, D. S. for
1:21 JOHN M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

N. H. Bryan & Co., plaintiffs, vs. H. C. Alford, defendant—Jefferson Court Common Pleas—Execution No. 5,171.

I WILL expose to public sale at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

the reversionary interest of defendant in and to the following property: Beginning on the south side of Jefferson street, 28 11-12 feet east of Shelby street; thence eastwardly 22¼ feet; thence southwardly of that width 100 feet; together with the improvements thereon.

Also, a lot of ground beginning at the north side of the alley which divides 4 acre lot No. 5 from 5-acre lot No. 2, 125 feet from Green street; thence southwardly with alley 30 feet and extending back of that width 120 feet. See division book No. 1, page 634.

Levied upon as the property of H. C. Alford, to satisfy Execution No. 5,171, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Court Common Pleas in the name of N. H. Bryan & Co. against H. C. Alford.

Sale to take place betwen the hours of 10 and 3 o'clk.
C. W. FIELD, Jr., D. S. for
1:21 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Smyser vs. Hester M. Warren—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,323.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

20 acres of land in Jefferson county, near Cross Roads, as described in deed book 112, page 299.

Levied upon as the property of Hester M. Warren, to satisfy execution No. 5,323, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of William Smyser, against Hester M. Warren.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. C. P. MARTIN, D. S. for
n:1 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Land Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, at Courtland, Alabama, I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, and interest that vests in me as assignee of said bankrupt in the following real estate, situated and located near Courtland, in Lawrence county, Alabama, viz:

S. W. ¼ sec. 26; S. E. ¼ sec 26; and the N. E. ¼ sec. 34, township 5, range 9.

The lands will be sold on the following terms, viz: $200 cash in hand; the balance in 3 equal installments of 6, 12, and 18 months' payments. The purchaser will be required to execute his bond with good security, the bonds to bear interest from date; and a lien will be retained on the lands to further secure the payments. EDWARD HILEY,
n7 eodis Assignee of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt.

Land Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed special commissioner by virtue of a decree of the Daviess Circuit Court, will, on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1869, at the Court-house door in the city of Owensboro, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, seven hundred and seventy-one acres of land lying in Daviess county about 5¼ miles below Owensboro, and near the Ohio river, belonging to the estate of the late Henry A. Read. There are four acres of said land cleared and under fence. It has on it a commodious brick dwelling-house and good out-buildings, and is well watered, and superior stock farm. There is also on the land an extensive coal mine, which has been opened and profitable operation for a number of years.

The sale will be on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, having the force of judgments.

The sale to take place between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
n17 dtd W. T. OWEN, Commissioner.

Great Reduction in Prices!

Cheapest Goods in the City!

TO CLOSE OUT,

RAU & KEISKER,

NO. 130 MARKET ST.,

WILL offer their entire stock of DRY GOODS and CARPETS at great bargains for the next thirty days.

All the best Prints at 12½c;
Good Prints for 8 to 10c;
Bleached and Brown Cottons at 8 and 10c;
Fine Bleached Muslin at 12½ and 14c;
Dress Goods of every description reduced from 25 to 50 per cent in price;
Plaid Poplins, high colors, 35c;
Yard-wide do at 30c;
Alpacas, colored and black, 35, 40 and 50c;
Heavy All wool Flannels at 25c;
Fine White Bed Blankets, $5 per pair;
Balmorals at 75c, $1, $1 50, extra fine $2 50;
Embossed Seamless Skirts at $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
Carpets really low. Handsome Ingrain Carpets at 60c; good Hemp Carpet for 30c. Oil Cloths very cheap. RAU & KEISKER,
n28 deod6 No. 130 Market st., below Fourth.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Just Received

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gents' Shawls;
Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
New Styles Dress Goods;
Red, White and Gray Flannels;
Plaid Linsey, all qualities;
Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels;
Fancy Cassimeres, for suits;
Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets,
Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings,
Fancy Goods and Notions,

FOR SALE LOW.

PORCH, COOK & BRYANT,

n28 d&&w4 No. 187 Main Street.

NOTICE.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS

ARE sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally. Retail price in Louisville $1 25 per bottle. Hereafter we will most positively decline to sell these Bitters at retail.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents,
23 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.
n24

Bourbon County

Copper Distilled Whiskies,

OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old;
20 " Glen Lea AA, 3 " "
20 " Glen Lea A, 2 " "
67 " Glen Lea BB, 1 " "

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

20 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old;
30 bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 " "
175 bbls Nolin, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc30 23 Main st., bet. First and Second.

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky in store and for sale by the demijohn, W. H. WALKER & CO.,
n9 23 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap23 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 29, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 31st of December, 1869, for furnishing such quantity of best Pittsburg coal as may be required at this depot from Jan. 1, 1870, to June 30, 1870.

The coal is to be delivered at such places and in such quantities as the officer in charge may direct.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. A. POTTER,
n30 d8 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents until 11 o'clock on the 11th of December next, at the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Ky. Bids may be made in whole or any portion thereof, the right being reserved by the Commissioners to reject all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the [illegible]. Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractor or contractors for the faithful performance of the work.
A. C. VALLANDIGHAM,
S. L. GAAR,
B. C. HUDSON,
Nov. 13, 1869—dtd Commissioners.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

se4 dlm

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS

This Hotel is being

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

LINCK'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

[EUROPEAN PLAN.]

NORTH COLLEGE ST.,

First door above the L. and N. Depot,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find [illegible] somely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed [illegible] and the very finest wines, liquors [illegible] pays only for what he orders, as [illegible] European plan.

DENTISTRY.

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am pulling to offer my individual professional services to the citizens of Louisville, in his office. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that my charges for artificial teeth, on Rose Pearl, Gold, or Silver, are the lowest in the city for first-class work. My fees for operative dentistry are low.
C. M. WRIGHT, D. D. S.
Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st. n11 [illegible]

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists who know how to use it, and by [illegible] to be the very best material for base for artificial teeth ever known. Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Laboratory of DR. J. A. McCLELLAND,
se16 dlm 181 Third st., Louisville.

J. F. CANNT[illegible]

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS,

Attorney at Law,

HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

oc19 deod3m&weowlm

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99¼ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

au3 d6m

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT,

Main St., Louisville,

DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN TREE AND SADDLE,

Warranted superior in every respect. For ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers. [illegible]

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what fore them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH [illegible]

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and W[illegible] streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Life, Marriage, and Business. For instance, Cattle, Horses, where they are and how to get them. Also all persons engaged in any difficult law would consult their interest by calling on me. [illegible] never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veil possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au3 Wed[illegible]

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER,

(Successor to Jos. P. Haigh & Co.,)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the [illegible] and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for [illegible] shafts, Cranks, Piston rods, [illegible] [illegible] Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and [illegible]
PITTSBURG, PA.

Beargrass Pork-House,

J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. M. [illegible]

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants, and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE.
oc28 dlm

HARDIE & ROBINSON,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Wests [illegible]

No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Geoh[illegible] & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. [illegible] & Co.

JAMES T. HELM, M[illegible]

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and [illegible] son streets. Residence, No. 307 [illegible] between Gray and Broadway.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Pig-tail.

Mandarin Burlingame has put an extinguisher on all of the reports gotten up about the Home Manager of the Chinese Puzzles being dissatisfied with his tour. The success of his troupe has never been equaled. They have performed before all the crowned heads of Europe with unprecedented eclat. As soon as they have fulfilled their engagements in Berlin and St. Petersburg, it is the Mandarin's purpose to return to Pekin and finish his triumphs by a grand performance of the opera of "Harikari," in which the entire strength of the company will be embraced in the cast, when they will take a formal leave of this mortal stage to slow music furnished by the bands from the Imperial Guard of his High Mightiness and Celestial Effulgency the Emperor of all the Chinas, old and new.

II.

The Sunday Magazine.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have commenced, with the October part, forming the first of the new volume, the publication in this country of this able serial, edited by Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie, D.D. It is in respect to letter press and illustrations a facsimile, of the English edition. The aim of the magazine is most judiciously carried out by combining recreation with instruction. It is designed to adopt the best and most varied means of calling off the mind from the secular subjects which necessity forces upon it during the week, and to make it interesting to cultivated minds without being unintelligible to men of ordinary education, to be read by men of all Christian denominations, and to be of no "class, sect, or party." The number for November is instructive on religious topics, through sketches of the lives of the wise and good. The contributions are from prominent English divines and are full of piety and culture.

III.

Congressional Representation.

The effort made by the West to have the present basis of two hundred and forty members of the House of Representatives increased to three hundred will, if successfully carried out, be of marked political importance, inasmuch as it is claimed that it will increase the number of Representatives from the West and decrease the number from New England. This is one of the most significant steps in the coming transfer of political power based on population, from the East to the West, and the commencement of the decadence of that political ascendency which has hitherto been exercised by the New England States. As "Westward the star of empire takes its way," the future center of wealth, population and power will spring up, until, in the course of time, tourists from the mid-continent cities and the Pacific slope will sketch the ruins of Faneuil Hall from the foundations of Bunker Hill monument about the time Macaulay's New Zealander is sitting among the ruins of St. Paul's.

IV.

An Interesting Book.

Madame de Leuderaier won a reputation some two or three years ago in New York and the other large cities of the East by her admirable public readings. She gave evidence of strong poetical sensibility and appreciation. She has recently published a volume, which, from the partial examination we have been able to give it, we believe to be a work of very decided interest. It is entitled "Headland Home," and, although it has the form of a novel, it is chiefly the autobiography of a sorely-tried and heavily-burdened woman, whose life-battle began in early childhood, but whose true courage and unyielding struggles work out, as they are wont to do, some of the best results. The literary part of the work is well done. The author is now in our city, and we wish her the utmost success in disposing of a book which she must have prepared at the cost of many painful memories.

V.

Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

Those of our readers who have heard this fine orchestra performing in Central Park, New York, will be glad to learn, in common with all lovers of first-class instrumental music that they will shortly have an opportunity of hearing it here. The orchestra is composed of some of the best players on each particular instrument that could be found in New York or abroad. Mr. Thomas selected them all with a view of having them in an orchestra which should be thoroughly drilled and practiced. He has succeeded in bringing together a body of musicians who play together as one man. The selections produced by Mr. Thomas will embrace every variety of first-class music, from the works of the old masters and the best modern composers. Everything like trash and musical slang will be excluded from the programmes offered. Thus we shall have some of the choicest compositions of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Rossini, Strauss, Sauner and Gungl, played with the utmost skill and taste by one of the best orchestras in the country.

VI.

Literary.

Among the remarkable works submitted to the late meeting of astronomers in Vienna were eight leaves of T. E. Schmidt's new Atlas of the Moon. The Atlas, when completed, is to consist of twenty-five plates, six feet in diameter, with twenty or thirty thousand craters exactly determined and marked on them, and a proportionate number of mountains. The Lunar maps of Lohrman and Madler contain only about five thousand craters. A new literary club called the "Johnson Club" has been formed in London to meet and discuss past and current literary topics. Appleton's Almanac for 1870 is a handsome publication, profusely illustrated by Darley, and edited by Miss Susan Fennimore Cooper. The matter is seasonable and well arranged. Swinburne has left his mire and has just edited and issued an edition of Coleridge's "Christabel and other Lyrical and Imaginative Poems," with an appreciative preface in the form of an essay. Mr. Vizetelli, who was in this country during the war making sketches for the Illustrated London News, is the proprietor of the "Period," the new English illustrated paper in which "Phiz" and "Cham" do caricaturing.

VII.

Paper Ball Practice.

Admiral Porter, having tackled Admiral Farragut about his report and claim for prize money, has drawn off temporarily in order to board Secretary Robeson pike-in-hand about the latter's annual report of the condition of the nation's sea-dogs. The gentle Robeson has mildly insisted upon writing his own report, instead of running backwards and forwards between Washington and his home in search of the best oysters, and exhausting himself by dancing sailors' hornpipes, as was the habit of the gruff and bluff Borie; so the public will be regaled with two reports, one by Robeson on the Navy as it was and the Navy as it is. The country pays for the printing of both, and can take its choice of the two literary productions. The luminous Robeson perhaps fears that, if he does not write his own report, posterity will never know that he ever was Secretary of the Navy, and the agile Porter thinks him a mere figure-head, an official manikin, whose wires are to be pulled, and whose drapery is to be arranged for the annual inspection of a grateful and astonished people. So long as this unpleasantness is confined to writing "reports," and the combatants do not use Government powder and ball on one another, the public will look on and continue to be edified.

VIII.

A Point of Law.

What a crusty lot of irascible old curmudgeons the English Parliament of 1770 must have been to pass such a law as this, that "Whoever should lead into matrimonial bonds any male subject of Her Majesty, by means of rouge, or powders, perfumes, essences, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish cotton, iron corsets, crinolines, high-heeled shoes, or false calves should be prosecuted for sorcery and the marriage declared null and void." "Sorcery" is good. Suppose Mr. Gladstone were to incorporate the practice of this law into his policy and make it a question of national importance. Suppose Grant were to issue a proclamation ordering the Freedmen's Bureau or the Internal Revenue Assessors to enforce it, and thus in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner try to punish the softer or sterner sex for what they never practice. Suppose this law is made a plank in the platform of the strong-minded angels. Suppose a Chicago Judge should read this law. Would he not burn to enforce it? It was enacted when the customs it was intended to suppress were practiced, but as nothing of the kind is ever done now-a-days by anybody it would be useless to have such a wicked and malignant law on our statute books to vex our Arcadian simplicity and pastoral innocence with.

☞ The New York Post, a Republican organ of great power, says: "A statesmanlike adjustment of our tariff and tax laws would relieve the people of half the burdens they now endure, and yet actually increase the revenues. It would relieve them of nearly two-thirds in amount and of nineteen-twentieths in number, of all the duties now levied, and still produce revenue enough to diminish the debt handsomely the first year. It would give a new impulse to the industry and trade of the country, such as would not only rapidly develop its idle resources, and add to the general standard of comfort in life, but would impart a new elasticity to the revenues themselves, so that, with each succeeding year, large reductions of taxation would be accompanied by a rapid payment of the public debt. It would, in short, solve every important financial problem now before the Government, and leave the country free to make itself, what nature and a great people are trying under difficulties to make it, the first in Christendom in wealth and prosperity."

☞ Twenty-four great gasometers do the heavy work in the illumination of Philadelphia.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

They say that Isabella, late Queen of Spain, is writing a novel.

The Boston Post says Thurlow Weed's daughter is sorting 4,000 letters to help her father in writing his autobiography.

It is announced that Laura Harris, the American prima donna, is to marry a Paris lawyer.

Gottschalk has his hands full. He has been appointed Imperial Director of all the military and naval bands in Brazil.

Hon. Jere. Black, it is said, has not yet fully recovered the use of his right hand, and is therefore compelled to write with his left.

John Pascoe Fawkner, the founder of the colony of Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, died in Australia in September last, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Froude completed his great historical work last summer while residing in the South of Ireland. The history, the last volume of which will soon be published, closes with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Mrs. Betsey Hersey Folsom died in South Newmarket, New Hampshire, recently, aged 96 years. Her birth, marriage and death took place in the same room of her father's house, which house is 130 years old.

It is understood that Miss Romaine Goddard, step-daughter of Admiral Dahlgren, is shortly to be united in marriage to Mr. Overbeck, Austrian consul at Hong Kong, and that the bridal trip will be to that place, via Europe.

Mr. J. K. Edwards, a prominent parliamentary reporter of Toronto, Canada, was recently presented with a handsome gold watch and chain and a handsomely-filled purse. His wife was presented at the same time with an elegant silver tea and coffee service.

The strong-minded women, by their constant efforts in that direction, are opening to their sex all the avenues to success in life. For instance, Miss Kate Gorman has made, it is said, no less than thirty-five thousand dollars by picking pockets in New York.

The New York World makes this fling at Butler, which is both just and severe: "The singular fascination which attracts malefactors to the scene of their ill-doing seems to have seized upon a certain individual well known to the police, who is no sooner released on bail for an alleged theft in New Orleans than he incessantly prepares to visit that city."

A Radical editor and a Radical lawyer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, differ so widely in their opinions of Governor Geary—one of them denouncing him as a hunk-head—that they have made a personal matter of it, and a frightfully bloody duel between them is daily expected. If that lawyer intends to fight everybody who thinks Geary is a hunk-head—whatever that is—he had better begin at once, for he has a life-time business before him.

Next Mr. Peabody, the late Alexander Boetefeur, of Bayswater, England, was the most "cheerful giver" of this age. Here is a list of his bequests: To Muller's Orphanage, Bristol, $45,000; London Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, $10,000; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, $25,000; Royal National Lifeboat Institution, $50,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent Road, $10,000; Indigent Blind Asylum, St. George's, $10,000; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be invested in consols and income to be applied to the benefit of that society, $50,000; Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, $10,000; Royal Hospital for Incurables, Poultry, $10,000; and the National Benevolent Institution, $5,000; total, $245,000. That will do very well for Mr. Boetefeur.

The Times (N. Y.) is authorized to state that the reports relative to Mr. Thurlow Weed's return to journalism, and of his intention to take up his residence in Albany, are without foundation. Mr. Weed has finally relinquished the labors of the profession to which he was attached so many years, says the Times, and it is now his sole desire to prepare for publication a mass of historical materials which has been gradually accumulating for more than fifty years. His personal recollections of eminent persons are supplemented by letters from Clay, Webster, Jackson, and most of the men who have occupied a leading position in political life during the last half century. To the arrangement and publication of these papers Mr. Weed devotes all the thought and labor which his health enables him to carry into any active occupation.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World tells us that the Empress was delighted with her travels. Constantinople, in particular, enchanted her. She was the first foreign empress or queen that had graced the streets of the Turkish capital with her presence, and the Turkish ladies flocked from all parts to get a glimpse of her. Eugenie loves luxury, and is bringing back with her some treasures of Egyptian art in jewels and embroidery that will revive the old passion for precious stones. Among them are a golden Scarabæi necklace, a cup enriched with precious stones, a train and stomacher of velvet, embroidered with jewels, rubies, and sapphires, and a ring composed of a single emerald, which signifies happiness, and also forms the initial of her name. Eugenie is somewhat superstitious, and has become infected with a belief in the mysterious power which Turks and Egyptians ascribe to gems. Among her gifts for Louis Napoleon is a talisman engraved in Hebrew characters, and composed of a single stone, said to be endowed with the power of preserving against misfortune.

The Washington special of the Philadelphia Press gives us the following very singular bit of matrimonial gossip: "M. Paul Gerand, the brother-in-law of the Portuguese minister to this Government, will arrive here on the 2d proximo, and on the following day will be married to Miss Mary Wormley, the daughter of a wealthy and popular colored restaurateur of this city. Gerand is a young man, about 27 years of age, of a good family, and considerable wealth in his own right, and also has an annuity for life from some of his connections in France. His intimacy with Miss Wormley is of recent date, and has been provoked, to a great extent, by the criticism of his family and the press of the country. It is understood that he did not intend to marry her, until his motives in seeking her acquaintance were questioned, when he declared that he would prove to the world his independence, as well as the correctness of his intentions. He declares that, his *amour propre* being appealed to, he felt bound to assume the position of legal protector of the lady whose name had been so ruthlessly brought before the public on account of his relations with her. Miss Wormley has received his addresses with becoming modesty, and they have been rendered with an assiduity which indicates earnestness, if not true love."

Gen. Dulce—Domingo Dulce Y. Garay—formerly Captain-General of Cuba, died at Madrid on the 23d inst., in the sixtieth year of his age. He was the son of the Marquis of Castelflorito, and inherited that title. The New York Evening Post gives this sketch of his life: "In 1842 he was a captain of cavalry, and commanded the garrison of the royal palace in Madrid at the time of the attack upon it by General Leon, who sought to gain possession of the person of the Queen. Captain Dulce successfully defended his post and saved his mistress, for which he was rewarded by rapid promotion. In 1854 he held the rank of General, and in 1860 was first sent to Cuba as Captain-General, where his marriage with a Cuban lady enlisted his sympathies on the side of the native Cubans, and made his rule extremely unpopular with the Spanish residents of the island. He was therefore recalled and superseded by General Lersundi. But upon the first breaking out of the insurrection in Cuba, General Dulce's popularity with the Creoles caused the Spanish government to send him out once more as Captain-General, with the view of conciliating the native population. He did what he could, but the disaffection was too widespread to be controlled, and his infirm health compelled him to resign his position and return to Spain before the arrival of his successor, General de Rodas, the present Governor of Cuba."

BOGUS CHECKS.

A $15,000 Swindle in Texas.

[From the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.]

On the 5th day of March last two men, by the respective names of Bently and Henley, purchased of the Mexico National Exchange Bank, in this city, three several drafts on the State Saving Institution in St. Louis. One of these drafts was paid, and returned canceled in a few days. The others were not heard from until a few days since. It seems that these parties were accomplished forgers and swindlers. They made their way to Texas, ostensibly for the purpose of buying cattle. They bore a letter of introduction to a Mr. Britton H. Odom, of Austin, in that State, from a gentleman with whom he was acquainted and in whom he confided. They represented to Mr. Odom that they were there for the purpose of buying cattle extensively, that their funds were in drafts that they desired to cash, and at their request he introduced them to banking concerns to which they sold checks to the amount of some fifteen thousand dollars. In due time it transpired that the drafts were bogus. The banks informed Mr. Odom of the fact, who immediately started in pursuit of the scamps. He was fortunate enough to overtake and arrest them, and recovered all the money of which they had robbed the banks, except about $600. He found in their possession a large number of bogus checks, and among them the two checks of the Mexico National Bank. One of these checks was for $9 30, which they had raised to $1,500, and the other for $17 50 raised to $3,500. Bently, we learn, was a tall, fine looking man, well dressed, of graceful and easy manners, and evidently a man of culture and refinement. Their plan seems to have been well digested and arranged, but through the vigilance of Mr. Odom their grand speculation was brought to an ignominious and profitless termination.

LYMAN ALLYN.

Death of a Miser Millionaire and Eminent Rich Man in New York—The Strange Story of a Strange Life.

[From the New York World.]

Lyman Allyn, born, as the fly leaf of his Bible says, on the 18th day of May, 1797, lay on the 24th day of November, 1869, in an undertaker's shop, with his heart covered with ice, no friends near him save the boys who were tacking the trifle to the edge of his coffin—a kindly work, for which they were paid in good currency of the United States. He was a poor old man, with gray hair, cut close, and the beard of a month's growth on his chin, for he had been ailing for a while and could not shave himself—a poor, neglected old man, with only about a million of dollars—that is if we count his real estate, which could not be locked up in two trunks and put into a fourth story room—more's the pity. And then, too, people can have the use of real estate—live in it, and be happy; unfortunately it cannot be put into a trunk.

Mr. Lyman Allyn, the subject of this obituary, commenced life with utterly false and immoral ideas. He determined to be just, to give to no man less than what was strictly due to him, and this principle determined the character of his life. While yet a boy he was sent by his father to a tradesman, with whom he was to earn his living. After a while he found that his employer used false weights and measures. What was he to do? He was young and inexperienced, but he had a principle within which forbade his giving Mrs. Smith less or more than just one pound; he had read of the tragic end of George Barnwell; perhaps (he was young enough) he had seen that terrific drama represented on the stage of his native town, Groton, Conn. After many struggles he went to his father and told him that he could no longer remain in the employ of the dishonest grocer. Entreaties, prayers, floggings, were of no avail—Lyman would not stay, but removed to this city, where it is impossible to commit frauds without being detected; and young Lyman, like all such honest men, must have had the fear of detection ever before his eyes, for he was utterly just and would have welcomed the prison to which a lapse from justice so frequently brings a man. About the year 1827 or 1828 he "set up for himself," as the saying is, which by no means has a connection with the upsetting of other persons. His papers show that in some way he was connected with the shipping business; and here, as ever, he kept his principle of justice steadily before his mind's eye. No man was ever defrauded by him—no woman injured—no millionaire ever lost $10,000 through machinations of his; no helpless and hopeless wife ever received from him more than her due—neither less nor more than just one pound was ever his motto. For years he worked and struggled with the hardships of riches, with no prospect of ever becoming poor. Sometimes he was disheartened as he looked about him, and saw young and dissipated men, whose recklessness had entailed upon them the burdens of wife, and home and love, but his heart was set like a flint; he would none of these things. He looked from his casement and beheld the young man void of understanding; he saw him among his companions enjoying the frivolous pleasure of wine and the dance, but he knew that that man's ways were the ways of the wicked; he looked abroad and saw young fools falling in love with each other, and he chuckled as he thought how apt was the word "fall." In time the reckless companions of his youth who would give a penny to the "cross sweeper," sunk lower and lower, until they sank into a husband's grave. And then how he did chuckle! He turned to the bonds and stocks within his trunk, and folded them in his arms. Here was the triumph of prudence and justice! He loved them, and they asked nothing from him in return; they were cold, but steady friends; they could not express their friendship or their love, but that was all the better—had not a great man said that language was but a means to concealing thought? How much better to go to bed with them in his room than with a brace of squalling children!

Five or six years ago this just and thoughtful man went over to Jersey to live, and took a front room in Taylor's Hotel, where he lived alone, at peace and amid a fine collection of bonds and stocks and dirt. He strongly objected to the presence of any person but himself within his room, and was allowed to live in the full enjoyment of his poverty. The room cost but four dollars a week, and his meals were procured at such a price as to keep his weekly expenses within $9, allowing for washing the extravagant sum of—well, from July to September 21, $2 78. Those who may feel inclined to upbraid his memory for so great an expense must remember that it was incurred during the warm months; in winter it was but $1 26 for the same number of days. When the new proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Fisk, took the management of the house, he proposed that Mr. Allyn should have his room cleaned; but this would occasion unnecessary expense. It had been cleaned three or four years ago. So Mr. Allyn removed to a back room, for which he paid $5 a week. For quite a time he lived in his modest room, which measured about fourteen feet long by eight wide, and in which his only and it must be confessed innocent amusement consisted in spitting at the wall. But let not casuists sneer at this humble recreation of the poor, for he who has neither smoked nor chewed in his youth may well be allowed to spit in his old age. Another amusement was to stand at a window and look at the Cunard steamers, and while enjoying the sight to tell the housemaids that he wished he had some stock in *them*—the steamers, not the housemaids.

In this unobtrusive way his old age was spent, although he occasionally diversified his life by walking ten or twelve miles into the country to collect rents and other trifles. He even refused to ride, and it is a remarkable coincidence that, although he had stock in almost every other enterprise, he would have nothing to do with horse-car companies; he said they encouraged men to be lazy. Sank's mare was the mare for him; and, as he was very thin, in that case a nickle came to be mare.

Well, on Tuesday last, Mr. Allyn's nervous creeping about the hall (he frequently wandered about the hall all night) was missed. No one could think what had happened to him, until finally Mr. Fisk's little boy remarked that "there must be something the matter with the old gentleman who had money sewed all over his clothes." So the proprietor went up stairs, rapped at the door of Mr. Allyn's room, but received no response to his knocking. He attempted to force the door, but there was something that hindered its opening. A boy pressed his way in, and there, with his back against the door, to prevent even in death any one from getting at his trunks, sat the aged man, stone dead. His head was inclined a little to one side, and his arm lay across his lap. Everything in the room was in order—trunks all locked and papers in them. His bureau was found to contain nails, wrapped in paper; a broken tumbler, carefully stowed away; some good, strong, brown paper, wrapped in newspapers, showing how prudent the man had been. His trunks contained old clothes and stocks, worth together about $600,000 50. Everything was as nice as a pin. His trunks contained old shirts, thirty or forty years old and of curious texture and pattern—evidently the man was a connoisseur of second-hand coats and hats. There was a little piece of looking-glass in an envelope—did the old stoic ever look at himself? Altogether, the room was that of a just man, to whom Death had been just. But, after all, Death got ahead of him, for on his shoulder was found the unpaid bill of the week—the bell-boy, unable to enter his room, had thrown the paper, showing that the man was in debt, over the door, and it had tapped him on the shoulder like a cynical policeman, and remained there an evidence that even the justest man may find when he is dead that all his bills have not been paid.

THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

Encouragement for Non-Catholics to Visit Rome.

Archbishop Manning has received the following letter:

To our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster:

Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing: Having said, in the letter which we addressed to you, venerable brother, on the 4th day of September last, that subjects which had already been carefully examined and decided by an Ecumenical Council could not again be called in question; that, therefore, no place could be given in the approaching Council for any defense of errors which had been condemned, and that for this reason we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, we now learn that some of those who dissent from our faith have so understood those words as to believe that no way is left open to them of making known the difficulties which keep them separated from the Catholic Church, and that almost all approach to us is cut off. But so far are we, the vicar upon earth, although unworthy of Him who came to save that which was lost, from repelling them in any way whatever, that we even go forth to meet them; and nothing do we seek for with more ardent wish than to be able to stretch out our arms with a father's love to any one who shall return to us. And never certainly have we wished to impose silence upon those who, misled by their education, and believing their opinions to be right, think that their dissent from us rests upon strong arguments which they would wish to be examined by wise and prudent men. For although this cannot be done in the Council, there will not be wanting learned divines, appointed by ourselves, to whom they may open their minds, and may with confidence make known the reasons of their own belief; so that even out of the contest of a discussion, undertaken solely with a desire of finding out the truth, they may receive a more abundant light to guide them to it. And may very many propose this to themselves, and carry it out in good faith! For it could not be done without great profit to themselves and to others; to themselves, indeed, because God will show His face to those who seek him with their whole heart, and will give them what they long for; to others, because, not only the example of eminent men cannot fail of its efficacy but also the more diligently they shall have labored to obtain the benefit of truth, the more earnestly will they strive to impart the same benefit to the rest. Earnestly praying the God of mercy for this most happy issue, we desire you to receive, venerable brother, the apostolic blessing, which, as a token of the divine favor, and of our own especial good will, we most lovingly grant to you and to your whole diocese. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, on the 30th day of October, 1869, in the twenty-fourth year of our pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

☞ We look for great news from London soon. On November 14th, in seventy different churches of that wicked metropolis, commenced a series of uninterrupted sermons, to continue steadily for twelve days, interspersed only with prayers and hymns. If in each church, each day, there were only five sermons preached, ten prayers offered, and thirty hymns sung, here is a grand total of 4,200 sermons, 8,400 prayers, and 25,200 hymns; and if this is not enough to harrow up the soul of London and give it cause for bitter repentance, its case is hopeless indeed. The Prophet Jonah, single-handed and alone, and by the repetition of a single warning, brought Nineveh to its knees inside of forty days; and certainly 140 English clergymen ought to be able to do as much for London in twelve days.—[N. Y. World.

CURIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Locomotive and a Lumber Wagon "Telescope" on the Public Road.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

After the farmer had made several ineffectual efforts to start his team, and just began to realize that he was "stuck fast," he heard the whistle of a train approaching at a rapid rate. Visions of wrecked locomotives and telescoped cars, to say nothing of killed and wounded passengers, flitted before his vision. He desired to have nothing to do with a repetition of Sunday's tragedy. The train approached nearer and nearer, there was a great deal to do, and but little time to do it in. The farmer proved to be a man of genius equal to the emergency. He unhitched his horses as quickly as possible, mounted one of them and rode off at the top of his speed, leaving the details of the difficulty to be settled by the locomotive and the wagon, either on the well known principle of natural philosophy that action and reaction are equal, or in practical demonstration of a collision between an irresistible force and an immovable body. The engineer thought he had the right of way, even without any assurance on that point of switch tender Kane. He, therefore, came thundering along the track "on time." His surprise was great when he saw through a cloud of smoke some eight or ten rods ahead a loaded and motionless wagon standing across the track. In the brief time allotted to him for reflection he could not see how a locomotive and a lumber wagon could telescope to advantage. His lack of faith induced him to blow his whistle, reverse steam and jump from the train. His example was followed by the fireman and express messenger and brakeman, none of whom stood upon the order of their going. All escaped without injury. The engineer had under-estimated the efficiency of his cow-catcher. As the train dashed on this apparatus hoisted the lumber wagon as readily as though it had been a belligerent bull, and in the next instant there were scattered around many positive indications that there had been a lumber wagon there at some previous period. The engine was not damaged, the cow-catcher was not disabled, the head light was not broken—no portion of the train was thrown off the track. The passengers did not know anything had happened until the train stopped. When they took a survey of the situation and saw how great a risk they had run, and realized that their lives had all been endangered by the mismanagement if not the criminality of the teamster, they were ready, willing and anxious to hang him. But here again they encountered the same difficulty that he had a few moments before—the want of time. It was necessary to catch him before he could be hung, and to this inexorable law he is to day indebted for his life.

ROCHEFORT, THE INCOHERENT.

He Hurls His Abracadabras in Vain.

[Paris Cor. of the N. Y. World.]

The French Emperor has not for years made a more adroit move than he made the day he threw open France to M. Rochefort. His Majesty could not possibly have placed the folly of the ultra-radicals in a more ridiculous light, or have more clearly exhibited their political incapacity. M. Rochefort was by many persons considered a serious and effective adversary of the empire. His exhaustless venom, his personal attacks, his indifference to decorum in echoing scandals, however groundless, which seemed likely to stain or to wound the imperial family, promised to tell against the empire, because they were incessant in their action. Frequent droppings of water wear stones, and ink is much more corrosive than water. I confess I never looked upon M. Rochefort as a formidable opponent. His writings were offensively artificial. No man of literary culture could read several pages of them continuously without great fatigue. As his nerves were in a state of constant tension, and as he incessantly strove to be brilliant, there was necessarily a spark here and there which really gleamed and communicated fire; but, for one of these, how many cold scintillations were struck off which expired in their birth, revealing only the effort which had called them into existence. It was, perhaps, natural for men who shared his hatred of the French Emperor to think that such virulent hatred might, by the intensity of its passion, hurry one over those obstacles which prove insuperable to inexperienced speakers. Mirabeau had never before spoken in his life when he hurled his immortal and decisive words to Marquis de Breze. Foy and Manuel towered on their first flight to the orator's pride of place. M. Rochefort could only mumble between his gasps words without force, without coherence, and almost without signification. Could an empire topple to ruins by an abracadabra borrowed from a fishmonger's vocabulary and stammered by a quaking ignoramus, M. Rochefort might claim a deputy's rights. But the peaceful revolution which so radically destroyed personal government was wrought by no such means. Reason adorned by eloquence shattered the political fabric which half a million bayonets defended. It is true the radicals fold personal prejudices on their eyes, and refuse to see this truth. They contemn reason and eloquence, and will hear of nothing but of precipitating an insurrection in the streets, with some groundless hope that the riot may swell to revolution.

ANOTHER HUMAN HOLOCAUST.

Sixty Dakota Indians Burned Alive.

[From the Yankton Dakotaian.]

Your readers are more or less familiar with the name of Two Bear, the greatest Indian chief in this portion of the country, of the Yanton band of Dakotas. His party met with a great disaster a short time since. They were out on a hunt and were camped at the head of Knife river. All day preceding the night on which misfortune came upon them, they said the air was full of smoke, but being a calm day could not tell the direction from which it came. About midnight a brisk breeze sprang up and before they could get out of their tepees the fire was down upon them. It is scarcely possible to describe the scene of confusion that followed, or the suffering endured. The fire consumed six tepees, and burned over sixty of the Indians, besides many of their ponies. Nine Indians have died, and there is a band of forty tepees out on the prairie that have not been heard from since the fire. Most of the badly burned, also the ponies were left with this band. Their provisions and blankets, in many cases, were entirely consumed, and their sufferings in consequence are great.

Two Bear says the fire was worse than his fight with Gen. Sully out at the White Hill. If the suffering was confined to the warriors alone it would not be so bad, but it extends to women and children. I saw one baby with its left hand nearly burned to a crisp, the fingers were burned off to the second joints, and the stubs or fingers were drawn back. The little thing could not have been more than eight months old; its face and head were also badly burned. It was crying bitterly, the mother mourning most pitifully. The sight was truly distressing.

Two Bear has gone to the Grand river Agency to see if he cannot get something for tepees, as the weather is quite cold, having frozen to the depth of an inch on barrels of water standing out doors.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Mother Throws Burning Oil Upon Her Child.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Yesterday.]

On last Saturday evening, an accident occurred at College Corner, in the adjoining county of Butler, which was attended with a fatal result, under most distressing circumstances. The wife of Mr. George Clark, resident there, had occasion to transfer the oil which was in one lamp to another one, and in order to accomplish this poured the oil into a tin cup, which was standing on the hearth of the cooking-stove. In the act a portion of the oil was spilled on the stove, and took fire, communicating the flames to the contents of the cup. Fearing that the house would take fire, the mother grasped the cup and started with it toward the door, intending to throw the whole mass out into the yard. Just at this moment the little girl, who had a few minutes before left the room, was re-entering the door, and, seeing her mother coming with the blazing oil, screamed out "not to throw it upon her." The warning, however, came too late, and the little girl had only time to turn, and thereby avoid receiving the liquid fire directly in the face. As it was, it fell upon the back of her neck and shoulders, quickly shrouding her in a flame of burning oil. The affrighted mother seized a quilt which was in the room, and attempted, by enveloping the child therein, to extinguish the flames, but her efforts were unavailing, and she herself was so severely burned that she was compelled to relinquish her efforts to save the child. The little one, who was eight years of age, was soon so terribly injured that she died. The mother still lives.

Two Hundred Colored Catholic Priests.

A secular paper in a leading city of the South publishes the following:

"Two hundred colored men are studying for the priesthood in the Catholic church at Rome, under the auspices of the Pope. These colored men are intended for their brethren in the South, to whom Rome's first argument is that it has educated two hundred of their kind. We are curious to know how the Protestant clergy of the South will stand up and face these colored Catholic missionaries, whose very presence will be a powerful plea in behalf of Rome to her people. The Southern Protestant churches do not reflect that the moment the Catholic church shall thus openly take the negro's territory as a field for proselyting, the Southern politicians of all parties will pay a homage to that church which they never did before. Then the Protestant clergy will open their eyes in astonishment, and urge their churches to pay special attention to the negro population. They will find out that they have sinned away their day of grace, and that their labor will have begun too late. The wisdom, foresight, and energy of the Catholic church in this work is worthy of the highest praise. The sagacious men who control her movements understand human nature well, and what agents are best qualified to meet the wants of vigorous localities, nor do they suffer passion and prejudice to blind their judgments in adapting means to desired ends.

☞ The Fulton (N. Y.) Times claims that skeletons eleven feet high were dug up in Oswego Falls some forty years ago, and that the parties are now living who saw them, and are willing to take their oath to that effect. The story is, that a singular mound was in existence in that village, and that from the top of this mound grew two oak trees. In time the trees decayed and died; their stumps withstood for a long time the ravages of wind and storm and time, and, finally, the owner of the ground wished to uproot them. He did so, but in the operation he dropped into a sort of cavern, under the stumps, in which he found a large number of these colossal skeletons. A man over six feet high, and living in the village, took one of the thigh bones, and, measuring it with his own, found that it was a foot longer! Another gentleman living at the Falls "caved" in the back part of one of the skulls and fitted the front upon his face, and it was much too large for him, although he had one of the largest heads of any man in that section.

☞ Forty distinct mails are received every twenty-four hours at the Philadelphia post-office. About 125,000 letters are received and dispatched from the office daily, or about 40,000,000 a year. Thirty thousand letters are received daily from the city

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

What it is Composed of—Some Interesting Figures.

It is convenient to speak in round numbers of 1,000 as the total of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, but their exact cipher is 994, of whom 723 are resident patriarchs, archbishops and bishops, the other 266 have only nominal sees *in partibus infidelium*, and are either court prelates, nuncios, provincial delegates, or apostolic vicars and missionaries in foreign parts. The following classification shows their respective ranks: There are 12 patriarchs, 6 resident archbishops of the Latin rite, 25 resident archbishops of the different rites, 93 archbishops *in partibus*, 509 resident Latin bishops, 45 resident bishops of different rites, 192 bishops *in partibus*. Among those whose ages are precisely known three are 95 years old, two are 90, 20 are from 85 to 90, 40 from 75 to 80, 79 from 70 to 75, 164 from 60 to 65, 138 from 55 to 60, 150 from 50 to 55, 96 from 45 to 50, 43 from 40 to 45, 24 from 35 to 40, 13 from 35 to 38, 7 from 30 to 35. The ages of 130 resident bishops and 105 *in partibus* are not yet exactly ascertained.

With respect to the proportion in which these resident pastors are distributed over the globe, there are in the states of the church six archbishops and 56 bishops; England, Ireland, and the colonies, 10 and 55; Austria, 10 and 42; Bavaria, 2 and 6; Belgium, 1 and 5; Brazil, 1 and 11; Bolivia, 1 and 2; Chili, 1 and 3; Argentine Confederation, 1 and 5; Two Sicilies, 26 and 99; German Duchies, 1 and 3; Equador, 1 and 5; Spain and her colonies, 11 and 51; United States, 7 and 46; France and her colonies, 18 and 75; Greece, 2 and 5; New Grenada, 1 and 7; Guatemala, 1 and 4; Hayti, 1 and 4; Hanover, has no archbishop, but 2 bishops; Holland 1 and 4; Mexico, 3 and 15; Modena, 1 and 6; Parma, no archbishop, but 3 bishops; Peru, 1 and 7; Persia has one archbishop, but no bishop; Portugal, 4 and 23; Prussia, 2 and 8; Russia, 3 and 12; Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, 8 and 6; Switzerland, 5 bishops without any archbishops as yet, although the Pope is going to create an archbishop of Fribourg; Tuscany, 4 and 18; Turkey, 5 and 5; Venezuela, 1 and 4. Total, 135 archbishops and 631 bishops.

The Italian reformers certainly have some foundation for their desire to diminish the number of bishops in their kingdom, for Italy furnishes exactly a third of all the archiepiscopal sees in the world and a fraction more than a third of all the Episcopal sees, while the quondam kingdom of Naples figures for more than double the Austrian empire, or Spain and all her colonies. Of the 994 ecclesiastics above mentioned, 63 have already sent excuses for their expected absence from the great council, and less than 900 will probably be assembled in Rome. Nine of the United States bishops and one in Canada will be absent.

The Bogus Watch Business in New York.

[From the New York Sun.]

We have in this city 75 genuine importers and wholesale traders, besides a large army of retail dealers and others who are every year beaten in their business by the bogus watch importer, backed by about 50 dealers in the goods. Not less than 100,000 of these bogus gilt and oroide watches were sold in this country last year, and, as the demand is continually increasing, the number disposed of this current year will probably exceed this. Their shops are usually stowed away in little hallways, in dark basements, or up two or three flights of stairs in some large building where there is likely to be a great deal of traffic on other accounts. The extent of their profit is almost fabulous, for, being in an illegitimate business, conceived and carried on in deception and fraud, these dealers have no scruples about the means of disposing of their wares. Indeed so extensive is the business transacted by some of the bogus watch dealers that one of them on Broadway boldly proclaims the character of his trade, and yet, we understand, sells from $30,000 to $40,000 worth a month. Poor humanity loves to be duped and swindled, and like gambling or drinking or any other passion, when this desire to gain a million by investing a thousand in a lottery, or which is the same thing differently applied, the passion to get a $350 gold watch for $1 in paper, grows upon a man, he actually places himself in a position to be swindled.

☞ A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, who has been two days in Georgia, is confident about that State. He writes: "There is no State South in which valuable farms can be had more reasonably than in Georgia. Fifteen dollars an acre for cotton lands that will produce at least thirty dollars per annum is the highest rate. But the field is not confined to cotton. The experiment of Mr. True in Madison, and the splendid success of the Noble family, former Pennsylvanians, near Rome, together with a thousand other examples, show that capital and brains can be as safely invested in varied agriculture and in iron. Not until was Georgia called the Empire of the South. It only needed the war she helped to precipitate, and the losses which her people are still bewailing, to prove the full significance of the appellation. The execrated Sherman, like the skillful surgeon who removes the tumor which threatens to grow over the heart, broke the prison doors of Georgia, and opened to her a world of health and happiness."

☞ At a late meeting of the New York Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Wilbour alluded to the recent insults by male medical students in Philadelphia, bestowed upon women students. She added that those unmannerly fellows were rivaled by the beardless individuals in the Bellevue Hospital, in this city, who, a few days ago, hissed their female fellow students at a lecture and threw spit balls at them. Mrs. Hallock indulged in an entertaining and sweeping attack upon men generally. A resolution was passed against the Philadelphia medical students who had insulted women at their lectures. It was decided that their names should be obtained, together with those of any students who should similarly misbehave themselves in future, the names to be published.

☞ Two Philadelphia bruisers, Michael Leahy and Patrick Tracy fought a prize fight a few days ago. Eighty-three rounds were fought, Leahy receiving terrible punishment under the well-directed blows of his opponent. Tracy, while remaining up to the eightieth round comparatively sound in body was gradually losing his sight, by the closing of the bruised lids. He fought nearly blind to the 84th round, when both clutched and fell upon the ground. Here they gouged each other so terribly that the seconds had to interfere. Tracy's representatives threw up the sponge, and the fight ended after a fearful struggle of one hour and six minutes.

☞ A singular epidemic, known to the technical as "famine fever," is now raging in the city of London, and spreading rapidly in spite of all efforts on the part of the sanitary officers to check its progress. A curious feature of this malady is that, although it undoubtedly owes its first origin to privation and filth, yet, once established, it becomes communicable to the cleanly an well-fed as well as to the squalid and debilitated. Famine fever is entirely unknown to the medical profession in America.

☞ Carleton has in press a book which he denominates "sensation spiritual." It bears the title "Strange Visitors," and professes to embrace communications from thirty-six famous authors who are "now dwelling in the spirit world." Among them are Byron, Thackeray, Humboldt, N. P. Willis and Mrs. Browning. The same publisher announces for appearance next week Professor Davidson's "Living Writers of the South," and a new novel by Marion Harland.

☞ A very acceptable Christmas present for the children will be the fifth volume of Our Young Folks, which the publishers now offer in handsome green covers, with a steel-plate engraving of "Dr. Hayes in the cabin of his vessel in the Arctic Regions" for a frontispiece. This volume contains the whole of "The Story of a Bad Boy" (which is brought to a close in the December number). The magazine for January will contain a poem by Mr. Whittier and one by Miss Muloch.

☞ The Committee of Arrangements for the New York fat men's ball met the other day and reported the receipt of numerous letters from remote parts of the country who will attend the ball, and wanted suitable accommodations secured for them in advance in the hotels. The committee were not at a loss to understand what was meant by suitable accommodations when they looked at the gentlemen's names on the roll of members and saw their averdupois affixed.

☞ The lower counties of California and Arizona are delightfully convenient as to mail arrangements. On the 13th of October a mail bag containing twelve hundred letters for the southern counties and Arizona was dispatched from San Francisco, and three weeks later the same bag was returned not having been open at all. It was found seventy miles below San Juan, in a deep canon, ten miles off the road.

☞ Two rival lives of Albert Durer have just been published in London, one by Macmillan and the other by Longmans. The former, from the pen of Mrs. Charles Heaton, contains thirty photographic and autotype illustrations. The other, by Mr. W. B. Scott, has six etchings and other illustrations. Both works embrace a translation of the artist's journal.

☞ A Yankee at Lisbon, Connecticut, who wanted to put a water-pipe through a drain several feet below the surface without digging up the drain, tied a string to a cat's leg, thrust her into one end of the drain, and, giving a terrific "scat," the feline quickly appeared at the other end. The pipe was drawn through the drain by means of the line, and an expense of ten dollars saved.

☞ Fields, Osgood & Co.'s Household Edition of Miss Thackeray's writings is now completed by the publication of the second volume, containing, with other things, the charming "Story of Elizabeth," and the five tales constructed on themes from the fairy lore of the nursery, by which Miss Thackeray first became known as a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine.

☞ Among the paintings put up at the bankruptcy sale of the Marquis of Hastings' property last spring was the original portrait of Alexander Pope, painted by Richardson for the Marquis' ancestor, the Earl of Huntinton. It was bought by an American gentleman, and is now in Boston. The portrait is said to be in excellent preservation.

☞ The New York Sun is assured that Miss Florence, who has sued Gen. Butler for the recovery of Gen. Twigg's swords, is a niece of Gen. Twiggs, and that the story told by Mr. Parton in his "New Orleans" volume is destitute of truth. The assertion made at that time, that Miss Florence was the mistress of Gen. Twiggs, is without foundation.

☞ At Sacramento recently Frank Johnson stabbed his only child, a daughter, killing her instantly, in presence of his wife. He then attempted to kill himself, stabbing himself twice, after which he ran out, and, running six blocks, was captured. Jealousy is said to have caused his act.

☞ A young lady was requested to take nine seats in a crowded street-car after returning thanks for one she had not previously been offered.

☞ The Queen has intimated, through Lord Spencer, that she will next year pay a visit of some duration to Ireland.

☞ During a "dark seance" at Chicago some evil spirits "bagged" a violin belonging to the Davenport Brothers. It is valued at $500. Numerous theories are advanced relative to the disappearance of the instrument. Some contend that it has been translated by supernatural means to the fiddle heaven, but the owners allege that a mortal in the audience was the thief. The brothers place little reliance in their mystic art for the recovery of their property.

☞ The music in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church costs $7,000 a year. The organist gets $1,500, the conductor $2,000, the tenor $1,000, the soprano $800, the contralto $800, and the basso $600, leaving $300 for incidentals. The paid choir sing the solos and concerted pieces, but the hymns are sung by the whole congregation, led by a volunteer choir of about seventy performers.—[N. Y. Sun.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1869.

The uniform condition of the money market during the whole of the past month has been the general topic of conversation. Money has worked very close, and the banks have been unable to afford their customers their needed accommodations. The rates have been uncertain. Those furnished by the banks have varied between nine and twelve per cent., but as they have been unable to supply the demand, paper has been forced to seek the streets, where higher figures reign. The street prices made rapid changes between twelve and eighteen per cent. In some instances higher figures than those given have been paid.

Legal Tenders and the Supreme Court.—The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle, after stating the various apprehensions entertained by the public growing out of the probable decision of the unconstitutionality of the legal tender act, says:

The court can come to either one of the two conclusions. First, that the provision in the act making the greenbacks a legal tender for all debts was void *ab initio*. Such a decision would not, however, affect obligations payable in dollars made since greenbacks came into use as currency; for the court has already held, as noticed above, that the intent of the parties would in all cases govern, and that they would therefore be payable in currency. Any other construction would impair the contract, and is therefore wholly unauthorized. Hence, after the decision, contracts could be made and business could be transacted in either gold or currency, precisely as it can be now. In this particular, then, such a determination of the question would work no change in the condition of the country or in the modes of doing business. The words legal tender would be erased from the United States currency, but they would none the less be legal tender for the payment of all outstanding contracts made since their issue, and for every contract subsequently made in which such was the intent of the parties to it. How, then, could any disaster or check to business transactions result?

But it may be that the inferior currency (the greenback) would be quickly forced out of use by the better (gold) currency, and that hence we would have the severest kind of contraction. This very argument was used when it was proposed to pass the Gold Contract bill, and yet how little influence the decisions establishing the principle contained in that bill have had; in fact not the least, in the direction suggested. And in the nature of things why should United States notes be any the less in use than at present? They would, according to the above mentioned decisions, discharge contracts precisely the same as now; the business of the country would continue as now to be done with them; and only by very slow degrees would the law assert itself, and then, in a natural, quiet way, as the country became prepared for the change, bring us back to a currency redeemable in specie.

Gold.—Many comments were made in regard to the movements of gold. Holders have brought in their supply, fully expecting a still further decline, while non-holders seem to think that an opportunity is now offered for making money by buying up gold. As it stands, opinions are pretty nearly divided. The prices of to-day were as follows: Opened at 10 A. M. at 121⅞, 10:30 A. M. 121⅞, 11:45 121⅞, 12:15 121⅞, 12:30 P. M. 121¾, 2:25 P. M. 121¾, closing at 4 P. M. at 121¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	121¾	122¾
Silver halves and quarters	115	
Silver dimes	113	

Eastern Exchange.—This article has been of sufficient quantity to prevent high rates, but not of such an abundance as to cause a drag in the market. The demand has been mostly confined to the remittance of collections, the counter trade being very small. Prices are buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par and 50 per cent. premium.

Government Bonds.—The trade in this class of bonds has always been of little moment. The limited amount that have been bought here by the banks in all cases has had to be sent East for disposal. Those feeling interested can gain all needed information in the tables that we give herewith:

Five-twenties, 1862	114⅞@115¾
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅞@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅞@110⅞
Five-twenties, new issue	110⅞@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	110⅞@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	110⅞@113⅜
Ten-forties	105⅞@106⅝
Cy 6's	105⅞@107¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '62	117⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..	½
" '64	113⅛	112⅛	112¾	..	..
" '65	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	⅛
New issue	113⅞	111	110¾	..	..
" '67	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	..
Coupons '68	114⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	..	..
Cy 6s	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞	..	..

Local Stocks and Bonds.—We find that the condition of currency does not permit a great display in sales. To a capitalist the market presents greater attractions than for months past. The offerings of bonds have been large, and buyers are having the advantage, the exceedingly low figures being in their favor. Some of the city's old issue of 6 per cents have been growing in favor. Stocks suffer in the same way as the bonds, the prices are all down and the activity is of small note. We heard of some small sales in Cincinnati preferred stock and in some of the leading bank stocks. There is but a small amount of Nashville stock for sale. The demand is good and prices are well up.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	123 @124
National Bank, second	93 @ 95
National Bank, Planters'	93 @ 95
National Bank, City	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	92 @ 93
Bank of Louisville	96 @ 98
Merchants' Bank	91 @ 92
Commercial Bank	115 @117
Northern Bank	77 @ 79
Citizens' Bank	116 @118
People's Bank	110 @111
Mechanics' bank	101 @102
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	101 @101¾
Falls City Tobacco bank	94 @ 95
Masonic bank	97 @ 98
Security bank	105 @106
Louisville Insurance Company bank	111 @113
Farmers' bank	115 @116
Western Insurance Company bank	93 @ 94
German Insurance Company bank	125 @126
Gas Company stock	163 @165
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97 @ 99
L. & F. R. R. (common)	97 @ 98
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	97 @ 99
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71½ @ 72½

BONDS.

City for improvement, 6 per c	70 @ 73
City for bounty, 6 per c	73 @ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c	73 @ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	74 @ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, 6 per c	73 @ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	73 @ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. L., 6 per c	75 @ 78
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77¾
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78 @ 80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77 @ 79¾
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @ 78¾
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	73 @ 75
" " second issue, 6 per c	74 @ 76
" " third issue, 6 per c	73 @ 71
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	73 @ 75
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	85 @ 90
" " new 5 per c	87 @ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	
" " new, 7 per c	91 @ 93
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	79 @ 80*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	84 @ 85*
" " (L. K. br.) 7 per c	89 @ 90
" " (M. br.) 7 per c	89 @ 91
" " con'd mort., 7 per c	87¾ @ 92
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	83 @ 84½*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	95 @ 96
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	.. @ 80*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	37	136
Butter, pkgs	6	6
Bacon, casks	10	
Bacon, tcs	60	57
Bagging, pcs	491	4
Bale Rope, coils	14	297
Cement, bbls		283
Cheese, pkgs	26	380
Candles, bxs	6	638
Coffee, bgs	202	611
Corn, bgs	267	104
Coal, bush		
Cotton, bales		
Dried fruit	1992	822
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	639	238
Feathers, bags	273	226
Eggs, bxs and bbls	86	22
Flour, bbls		5
Furniture, pkgs	552	256
Hides, bdls	627	159
Hay, bales	154	175
Hemp, bdls		
Horses, head	5028	
Iron, pig, tons	60	117
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1753	1144
Lard, tcs	10	179
Lard, kegs	193	75
Malt, sks	123	
Merchandise, pkgs	2609	1831
Mules, head		10
Nails, kegs		256
Oats, sacks	561	
Offal, sks	194	
Potatoes, bbls	15	
Pork, mess, bbls		226
Rags, bales		124
Rice, casks	196	
Sugar, hhds	100	
Sugar, bxs and bbls	108	20
Salt, bbls	51	58
Seeds, bags		183
Shingles, no	90	24
Tobacco, hhds	70000	20
Tobacco, boxes	26	979
Whisky, bbls	239	585
Wheat, sacks	399	
Wool, sacks	1199	
Woodenware, pkgs	295	230

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is unchanged. We quote at $2 05@2 07 per gallon.

APPLES—Prices are firm and the demand is active. We quote at $2 50@2 75 per bbl for common to fair and $3 50@4 for prime to choice qualities.

ALE AND BEER—We quote cream ale and lager beer at $13 per barrel, and smaller packages in proportion.

BAGS—Prices are steady. We quote Union B 29¾@30c; grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42@45c; do, 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; 3-bushel, at 59@62c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags at 15@16c; do, 4-bushel oat bags, at 19¼@20c.

BEESWAX—Is steady and in good demand, at 30@33c on arrival, with light receipts.

BROOM CORN—Receipts are light. We quote at $150@200 per ton.

BUTTER—Is in good demand and prices are firm. We quote country butter at 30 to 35c for choice qualities in good packages, and 25 to 28c for common. Ohio butter is selling freely at 36 to 38c and 36c for Western. We note a sale of 200 lbs roll butter at 37c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in fair request and in good supply; we quote at $7 25@8 00 per bbl, and 4⅛@5c per lb in bags.

BROOMS—Are unchanged We quote common per dozen at $3@4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5; Shaker per dozen $4 50@5 00.

BATTING—Is quiet and firm, and sales are made at 28 to 32c per lb, as to quality.

BEANS—Are in fair request. Prime navy common $3 00@3 25 per bu; common white $2 00@2 25, and mixed $1 50@1 60 per bu.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good demand and steady; cultivated command $13@15 50 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are steady. Our range of quotations include domestic and standard brands and are for round lots to the trade and jobbing lots on orders. We quote No. 500 at 18@21c, No. 600 at 17@19c, No. 700 at 16@17c per doz; pound yarns at 25@28c. Carpet chain is quoted at 35@40c for white, and 40@45c for colored lot and candlewick is steady at 40@45c.

CEMENT—Prices have a decline. We quote at $2@2 25, with sales 1,000 bbls.

CORNMEAL—Prices are unchanged. We quote at 95c to $1 per bush for bolted and $4 75@5 00 per bbl for kiln dried.

CHEESE—Is in good demand, with ample stocks. Sales to-day of 50 boxes factory at 17c. We quote factory at 16@18c; Western Reserve, 15@16c; Kentucky Cream at 16@17c; English Dairy, 16@18c; New York factory at 18@20½c.

COAL—Is selling freely, and prices are steady. Dealers are selling to the city at $6 per load of 25 bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is unchanged, with large receipts. We quote un dry val at 8@9c for half peaches, and 6@8½c for quarters. Apples are selling at 6½@7c.

EGGS—Are firm and in active demand. Prices to-day are 34@35c per dozen in lots on arrival.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet and unchanged. Dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand. Some sales of choice lots have been made at 80c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are unchanged. We quote oranges at $7 50@8 per barrel; new figs 22@25c; currants, Zante, 15@16c; raisins, old, $4 00@4 25, new at $5 00@5 25; prunes, new, per lb, 14@17c; dates, per lb 12@14c; citron 46c.

FISH—Prices are firm, and the demand continues active. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium		28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, do do	hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, large, bbl		20 00@20 50
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl		10 00@10 50
Do	No. 2, medium		18 00@19 00
Do	No. 2, do half bbl		9 25@10 00
Do	No. 3, large		17 00@17 50
Do	No. 3, small		15 00@16 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl		7 50@ 8 00
Do	No. 1, kits		3 10@ 3 25
Do	No. 2, kits		2 25@ 2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large		2 00@ 2 10
White fish, half bbl			8 00@ 8 50
Herring, bbls			7 50@ 7 75
Sardines			25@ 35

GAME—We quote partridges $1 75 per dozen; squirrels $1 50 per dozen; rabbits $1 75 per dozen; ducks, Mallard, $4 00, and common $2 00 per doz; wild geese $6 per doz; prairie chickens $7 per doz; venison, whole carcass 12½c, saddles 20c.

GINSENG—Is in fair request and prices are steady at 70@75c on arrival.

GUNNY BAGS—Stocks are ample and prices steady at 19c in bales, and 21½@22c for re-sewed.

HOMINY—Is in fair request, with sales of 57 bbls at $5 25@6.

HAY—Is in good demand at full prices. Prime to choice timothy on the wharf commands $20@20 50 per ton, and sales are made from store at $1@1 50 advance.

HOPS—The market is quiet at 20c for prime qualities.

HIDES—We quote green-salted at 10@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) 40c@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in moderate demand and sales are made at 6¾@7c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote S. C. and C. C. at 4@5c; nail-rod at 9@9½c; caststeel at 20@25c; American blister 10@12c; German 12@15c.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole 43@45c, hemlock sole 28@34, skirting 45@47c, harness $40@45; bridle, per dozen, $54@72.

LIME—Prices are steady with a good demand at $1@1 05 per bbl. We note a sale to-day of 700 bbls at quotations.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair demand, and prices are steady. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	85 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	62 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 72
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	85 @1 10
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 20
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	61 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 70
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	55 @ 70
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	50 @ 65

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	$1 40@1 50
Gold leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	90@1 00
Brown Dick, in lbs	75@ 80
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	80@ 85
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	65@ 70
Big Lick, in 1 lb, ½ lb, and ¼ lbs	70, 75@80
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60@ 65
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60@ 65
Ida Handy, ½ lbs	75@ 80
Belle of Rhine, ½ lbs	80@ 90
Favorite	90@ ..
No name	65@ ..
Bach Darling	65@ ..
Andy Johnson	41@ ..
Uncle Bob Lee	75@ 80
Red Jacket, ¼ and ½	1 25@1 50
Old Tom, ¼ and ½	60@ 65
C. O. D., ¼ and ½	50@ 55
Old Va. Gold Leaf, 1 lbs	60@ 65
Mo. Club, ½ and 1 lbs	75@ 80
Navy, 1 lbs	1 50@1 75
	1 60

NAILS—The market is steady and 10d and 40d are selling at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

ONIONS—Are in fair request and firm, and prices range from $3 25 to 3 75 per bbl.

OILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote prime lard oil at $1 15@1 40; linseed oil at 98c@1 00; coal oil at 34@37c for No. 1, and benzine at 18@20c. Turpentine scarce and firm at 55c.

ONION SETS—We quote: Top sets at $4 50, red at $8 25, and white at $11 25 per bush. Sales to the trade are made at lower figures.

OAKUM—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $5 75@6 per bale.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied. Sales from wagons are made at $1 per bbl loose, and at $1 60@1 75 from store packed.

PIG-IRON—Is firm and in good demand. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$48@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@46
Mill iron, per ton	40@43
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

POULTRY—We quote dressed chickens $3 50 per doz; dressed turkey 12@14c per lb.

PEA NUTS—Prices are steady and we quote at 8@9c.

RICE—The market is well supplied, with sales of Carolina at 9@9½c and Louisiana at 8½@9c.

SOAP—The market is steady at previous quotations. We quote German soap, No. 1 at 8@8½c and No. 2 at 7¼@8c; rosin at 6¾@7c.

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 95@3 00; small bbls at $2 35@2 60; large dairy $3 75@4 00; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table salt at $3 50@3 75 for small bbls.

STRAW—Is in moderate demand, and sales are made at $8@9 per ton.

STARCH—We quote pearl at 6@7½c and corn starch at 11@15c.

SEEDS—We note an advance in clover seed. We quote clover seed at $9 25@9 50; timothy at $3 90@4 00; cleaned Kentucky blue-grass at $1 85@2; extra do do at $3 50@3 75; orchard grass at $1 75@1 85; red-top at 1 10@1 25.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 9½@10c for tallow and 9@15c for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report large stocks and a good demand:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	
I. X., 10x14	$14 00
I. C., 14x20	17 00
I. X., 14x20	13 00
Block tin	18 00
Lead	48c
Solder	40c

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $6, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $15 per bbl.

WOOL—We quote unwashed clothing at 30@33c; tub-washed at 45@51c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 13½c per lb; other grades 8@12c per pound.

WHISKY—The market is steady, and we note sales of 41 bbls raw at $1, tax paid; 25 bbls new copper at $1, in bond; rectified in active demand at $1 08@1 20 per gal.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues quiet, with light receipts of new crop. The offerings to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 53 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds, and prices are reported unchanged and fully maintained.

The Pickett House sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $8 80 to 9 20; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $10 to 12 75; 1 hhd Indiana trash at $6 40; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $10 50; 2 hhds Trimble county leaf at $10 to 14; 1 hhd Taylor county trash at $6 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $10 00.

The Boone House sold 8 hhds: 2 hhds Taylor county at $8 80 to 9 70; 1 hhd Metcalfe county at $9 85; 2 hhds Green county at $10 75 to 11 25; 1 hhd Logan county at $10; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $9 60 and 9 50.

The Farmers' House sold 8 hhds—1 hhd Warren medium leaf at $9 50; 6 hhds new tobacco, Carroll county, at $8 25, $8 90, $9 40, $12 50, $12 50 and $7 80; 1 hhd Allen county medium leaf at $10.

The Ninth-street House sold 17 hhds shipping leaf at from $9 40 to $16 25.

The Louisville House sold 13 hhds—2 hhds shipping leaf at $10@10 75; 3 hhds lugs, from Butler county, at $8 90@9 20; 4 hhds common leaf, from Daviess county, at $9 20, $9 30, $9 90 and $10; 1 hhd common new lugs, from Henry county, at $7 80; 1 hhd common new leaf, from Henry county, at $10; 1 hhd new leaf, from Henderson county, at $11 75; 2 hhds common leaf, from Ohio county, at $9 80@10.

The following is an exhibit of transactions at the six auction warehouses for the month of November:

	Hhds. off'rd.	Hhds. rej'd.	Hhds. sold.	Amt.
Pickett House	288	25	263	$28,954 47
Louisville House	170	13	157	23,757 72
Ninth-street House	240	27	213	28,794 93
Farmers' House	154	18	136	20,273 25
Boone House	126	37	89	10,253 71
Planters' House	125		125	1,797 77
Hogsheads	1,103	120	983	$122,823 85

Private letters from New Orleans to Messrs. J. S. Phelps & Co., of this city, of late date, report sales of over 1,000 hhds tobacco at full valuation, reducing stocks in that city to 2,000 hhds. Taking into consideration the decline in gold, prices received were nearly 2c per pound above valuation.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There was very little doing in the grocery business to day, although, considering the weather, a fair trade is reported.

New Orleans Sugars—Prices are unchanged and we note sales of 3 hhds at 12½@14c. We give the range for hhd and bbls lots: Choice, 14¼@15c; prime, 14¼@14¾c; fully fair, 14@13¾c; fair, 13¾@13¾c; common, 12¾@12¾c. We note sales of 2 hhds at 12¾@15c.

Refined Sugars—Are steady, and sales of 40 bbls are reported at prices within the range of our figures:

Hard standard	
A's	16¾@17¾
B's	16⅛@16¾
Extra C	16 @16⅛
Circle C	15½@16
Yellow	14½@15¼

Island Sugars—A moderate demand for Demeraras is a feature of the market, and we note sales to-day at 15¾c. Other descriptions are in light demand with limited stocks. We quote Cuba, 13@15¾c; Porto Rico, 14¾@15¾c; Havana, 15¾@15c, and Demerara, 15¼@15c.

Coffee—The decline in the gold premium has not so far materially affected prices. We note sales of 60 bags Rio at 18¾@20c. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25 @25¾
" " prime	23¾@24
" " fair	21¾@22½
" " common	20 @21
Java	34 @37
Laguayra	25¾@26

Molasses and Sirups—New Orleans molasses is in fair request, and we note sales of 36 bbls at 75@85c. We quote N. O. molasses at 75@90c for common to choice, and sirups as follows: Clarified, 50@55c; Delaware, 55@60c; 3-A, 65@70c; Crystal, 75@80c; Silver Drips, $1@1 05; Lee Cero, $1 10@1 15; choice, $1 25.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market was reported quiet to-day, owing to the inability of dealers to ship via the L. & N. R. R., there being still another of those vexatious freight blockades, which have of late embarrassed trade. Transactions reported are unimportant. We quote mess pork at $31 50@32; bacon clear sides at 19¾@20c; shoulders 16¾@17c, bulk clear sides 16¾@17c, clear rib sides 16¾@16¾c, shoulders 12¾@13c. Prime tierce lard 18@18½c, prime keg 19¾@20c.

Corn Beef—Is firm and unchanged. We quote bbls at $24, half bbls at $13, quarter bbls at $7 with sales of 10 half barrels at $13, and 10 quarter bbls at $7.

Beef Tongues—Are steady at $9 per doz.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Flour—Prices are quotably unchanged with a continued fair demand, both for the home trade and for shipment. Sales to-day include 267 bbls assorted grades, and quotations are unchanged:

Fine	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]

Grain—We have no change to note in this department. Receipts are not large, and the demand is chiefly local. Wheat is steady at $1@1 10 for the various grades of red and white. Stocks of old corn are very light, and sales are of a retail character; prime shelled would command $1 05, sacks included, and 95c@$1 from store in bu'k; old ear and shelled, 80@90c on arrival. New corn is quiet, with light transactions at 65c from wagons. Oats are unchanged, and command 48@50c on arrival, and 55c from store, sacks included, and 50c in bulk. Rye is nominal at 80@85c on arrival. Barley is quiet, but steady, with a moderate demand. Sales are made at from $1 20 to $1 25 from store. Malt is in fair request. We note sales to-day 275 bushels fall at $1 75, 150 do corn at $1 40. We quote fall and spring at $1 50@1 75, oat malt at 80c, corn malt at $1 25, rye malt $1 25.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The bagging market is quotably unchanged, with a fair demand for the season. Two-lb Ky. bagging ranges from 24½c to 25½c for outside and standard brands in round lots to dealers and in jobbing lots on orders. India bagging is in light supply and nominal at 21½@22½c.

Rope—Is steady, and prices range from 7½@8½c for coils and half coils, with occasional sales in small lots on orders at 8¾c.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market is quiet, though a shade firmer, and holders, in anticipation of an advance, are holding stocks out of the market. We quote:

Middling	
Low middling	23½@24
Good ordinary	23¼@23¾
Ordinary	23
	22½

Louisville Hog Market.

Receipts continue fully up to the estimates, and prices are steady, at 9@9½c for fair to good lots, and 10@10½c for choice to extra choice averages. The weather to-day has been decidedly unfavorable for slaughtering, and only two houses were engaged, and the killing amounted to only 1,100 head, making the total for the season 89,510 head, with 10,400 left over in pens.

The St. Louis Journal of Commerce of the 26th says: "The questions in relation to the number of hogs in the country, and the prices they are to attain, are more difficult to answer than any mathematical puzzle known to the schools, and certainly of greater consideration, if we are to judge by the feeling manifested. There are different views entertained, not theoretical altogether, but mostly of a practical character, in relation to the matter. While every head that comes into market is taken up quickly by somebody, and the packing establishments seem to be busy—and are busy evidently, for the business so far is greater than it was last year at same date—we have statements that large operators are becoming exceedingly timid about prices, and evince a strong disposition to close their concerns and depend for their meats on the steadier nerve of bolder operators. The rings of hog buyers and pork sellers are fractured considerably. People of common sense cannot be imposed upon all the time, and season after season consecutively, with the story of large hog crops, followed immediately by statements, equally as well authenticated, of scarcity of products; that six cents net per gross is as much as safety will permit for animals, and thirty to thirty-five dollars per bbl for mess pork as high a price as the supply of meats will justify. The weather for packing is excellent, and we presume the work will proceed steadily in spite of prices and apprehensions."

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 29, 1869.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cattle—The market for cattle during the past week has been pretty good for good cattle, selling about as fast as they arrived at fair prices. Scalawag and inferior stock is not wanted. They have ranged from 2½ to 3c for common; fair 3½ to 4c, and for the best 4½ to 5¼c; choice butcher stuff would go a little higher; none left over unsold.

Hogs—There has been still a heavier run this week than last, and they sold very nearly as fast as they arrived, though at a decline of nearly 50c per cwt from last week's quotations. They sold briskly up to the latter part of the week, when packers seemed to back out, and trade was not so lively. We find about 1,500 head left over unsold, and to-day's arrivals being on hands, we sum up nearly 3,000 hogs in pens unsold. The soft, damp, rainy weather at the present has a tendency to keep the market a little on the decline. We quote at $9@9 75 for light, half fatted hogs; well fatted hogs, smooth and heavy, sell from $10@10 25. Drovers anticipate the weather will turn cold in twenty-four hours, and hold firm at former prices.

Mules and Horses—This class of stock is being shipped South yet to a great extent, though not so fast as a few weeks previous, markets not being very favorable. Mule buyers are not disposed to carry their stock down there and feed.

Receipts for the Week—Cattle 186, hogs 13,559, mules and horses 548. Total 14,275 head.

O. L. SMITH. R. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. no4 8dptf

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Nov. 14, 1869.]

Leave.		Arrive.
7:50 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:20 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	5:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:30 P. M.
5:30 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	5:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:00 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway. n14 dtf

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M. Chicago Express; 9:30 A. M. New York Express; for all points North, East, and West; 11:30 P. M. New York and St. Louis express (Sunday nights 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:30 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 9:30 P. M. train on Sunday night. Elegant sleeping cars on 9:30 P. M. train through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 11:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts. HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

May 3, 1869—je15 dtf

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this specialty than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Superior quality of Male Safes. $5c each—4 for $1. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ Pamphlet sent to any one FREE. fe13 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1858, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, resulting from early errors or excesses, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 5 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

1a15 d

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, BARBAROUX & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky. 1711 dtf

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. 1a26 dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, 5 E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hogan's, 131 Main street.

DORN, SARBHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, W. Main.

JONES, R. H., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 473 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. 8d dtf

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 193 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. 21f

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—SAMUEL STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 28 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 21 and 43 Third st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop's.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, 121 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 148 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 76 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY,

NO. 83 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 25c. Price List sent free. Address R. G. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

ADDRESS

—TO THE—

Nervous and Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,

—AND—

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

—TO—

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE

Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

July 8, 1867.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap8 CławWed&Sat&wtOWly

[illegible]

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate cases of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The growing confidence of this remedy, however, above the punctuality and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distention of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers & Co.,

R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,

J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.]

Wholesale Druggists,

273 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled; Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

273 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

be1 dood&weowly

[illegible] Courier-Journal.

Wednesday Morning, December 1, 1869.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 123 1-8.

A Free Trade League is to be formed at Chicago.

The Spanish iron-clad Saragossa arrived at Havana yesterday.

Jno. Poston's brewery, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was burned yesterday.

A Press Club, composed mainly of reporters, has been organized in Pittsburg.

Bigelow & Barbour's satinet mill at Worcester, Mass., was burned on Tuesday.

Evansville wants to be made a port of entry, and has held a big meeting to that effect.

Senator Chandler, General Thomas and S. B. Ruggles arrived in New York from Europe yesterday.

The young man in Chicago who persisted fourteen days in suspended animation has at length expired.

Assistant Postmaster General George Earle has resigned on the ground of the insufficiency of compensation.

Chas. Thomas, a Cleveland grocer, was knocked in the head with an ax the other night by one Jones and robbed of $730.

John Keefe fell through the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad bridge at Cincinnati on Tuesday night, breaking his neck.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided a Sheriff's deed void in consequence of inadequate descriptions of land sold.

A meeting of leading Democrats was held in San Francisco on Monday to devise an organization of the party in that city.

The trustees of the San Francisco Labor Exchange decline the proposition of the Immigrant Union to merge the two organizations.

Gov. Hoffman has commuted the death sentence of David Bark, convicted of murder in Queens county, New York, to imprisonment for life.

Thomas Kingsford, founder of the celebrated starch manufactory of Kingsford & Son, died in Boston, on Monday, aged seventy four years.

Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, aged twenty-two, living near DeWitt, Ark., accidentally shot herself through the heart with her husband's pistol on the 14th.

The sack containing the mail made up at Toledo, O., on Tuesday, for Chicago, and Chicago distribution, was stolen at the depot yesterday morning.

The Washington National Intelligencer has again changed hands, A. Delmar, Esq., late chief of the Bureau of Statistics, having purchased the concern.

Seven thousand dollars worth of silks, stolen in September from a New York warehouse and belonging to Becker & Co., were recovered on Tuesday by detectives.

The public school house at Transitville, twelve miles from Lafayette, Ind., was burned on Monday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Edward O'Flaherty and wife, whose little girl was killed by a St. Louis street railroad, have recovered five thousand dollars damages in the Missouri Supreme Court.

Jessie T. Reynolds, lawyer and claim agent of Waterloo, Jefferson county, N. Y., has been arrested, charged with forging pension papers, and held in $10,000 bail.

The annual session of the Council of the Union League of America takes place in New York December 8th. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended.

The exchange of mails between the United States and France will cease in consequence of the abrogation of the present postal treaty between the two countries.

Mr. Gulick and Mr. Lisle, County Commissioners, and ex-Commissioner Edwards, have been indicted for malfeasance in office by the grand jury now in session at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., was burglarized yesterday. The safe was blown open, and sixty thousand dollars stolen. The thieves escaped. John James was arrested on suspicion.

John Bell, an Englishman, who had been formerly a correspondent of the New York World, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday, charged with bigamy, and committed in default of $3,000 bail.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday says the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to reduce the thrill twenty millions. Coffee will be cut down to forty cents and tea to twenty cents per pound. They are also enlarging the free list.

The six men on trial for murder at Jacksonville, Ill., have been convicted and sentenced as follows: Ike Berry, penitentiary for life; Frank Britton, penitentiary for 25 years; Mathew McFarland, C. Daily, Emanuel W. Berry, each 15 years; Simeon Berry, not guilty. A motion was made for a new trial.

Recent charges relative to whisky smuggling in Alaska are made the subject of formal complaints by the agent of the Treasury, supported by affidavits. The statements implicate Government officials, and make it probable that reports of other misconduct on the part of the officers of Alaska, military, naval and civil, will be brought to light.

A case involving $33,854 is being arbitrated just now in Atlanta, Ga. It is the claim of B. G. Cole, of Marietta, against E. Hulbert, Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, for work done in 1857, in making the embankment over Allatoona culvert, and for other work done at Marietta, Cartersville, Acworth, etc. The arbitrators are David Irwin, John Harris, and D. P. Hill.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Oliver A. Morgan, convicted of the murder of John Petri, was overruled by Judge Chapman, at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Thursday, December 23d, the same day set for the execution of Stevens, the murderer of Reeves. Morgan received his sentence without any apparent emotion. He remarked that it was unjust, as he killed Petri to save his own life.

At Madison, Ind., the other day, a little girl by the name of Minnie Buck, five or six years of age, was playing in company with some other girls at the foot of the hill near St. Michael's Catholic church, when some boys at the top of the hill rolled a large rock down which struck her in the back, killing her instantly. The other girls saw the rock coming and called to Minnie to get out of the way. She started to run, but the rock overtook her.

The Cubans have another expedition on hand which will surpass all previous efforts. The Junta are now paying out over six hundred dollars per day for board of men in New York city awaiting word to sail. Contracts have been made with several merchants for a large number of Winchester repeating rifles and Peabody breech-loaders, with suitable ammunition, and, in one case, the contract has been already filled. It is not improbable that an expedition will be started before the meeting of Congress.

A disastrous fire at Jackson, Mich., last night, originated from an attempt of a man to draw gasoline near a lamp. Among the sufferers are W. Jackson, grocer; Holmes & Co., tobacco and liquors; Mrs. Brancoge, millinery and fancy goods; Kelly & Casey, boots and shoes; A. A. Bliss, crockery; A. Bailey, shoes and leather; Bloomfield & Co., crockery. Losses in upper stories include Jackson Hull; Mrs. Hovey, sewing machine agency; Mrs. Curtiss, millinery; two photograph establishments, and various offices. Loss estimated at $200,000; insurance probably light. A man named Runyan, assisting in removing goods, was fatally injured by the explosion of powder.

A delegation consisting of Solomon S. Wolf and Abraham Jacobson, of Washington, had an interview with the President yesterday morning, being presented by Boutwell. They laid before the President an appeal that he use his offices with the Czar of Russia through our minister at St. Petersburg to effect the revocation or modification of the late Ukase, expatriating two thousand Jewish families. The President stated that it was too late in this day of enlightenment to persecute any race, color or religion, and he would take great pleasure in using the influence of the Government to procure the revocation of the Ukase, and would lay the appeal before the Cabinet then about to assemble.

Important from Nashville.

Our special dispatch from Nashville contains some mighty interesting reading. As we have all along foreshadowed, the constitutional and politic objections to the Ferguson bill are as thoroughly understood in Nashville as they are in Louisville and Cincinnati, and they are pretty sure to bear their legitimate fruit in the Tennessee Legislature. The Hon. John Fleming, who has introduced a report from the Judiciary Committee which declares against the proposed concession to Cincinnati, is admitted to be the ablest lawyer in the Lower House. He is also a fine parliamentarian, and knows not only the temper of the people and the wants of the State, but how to deal with delicate and intricate questions of railway jurisprudence. We publish this morning an article from the Cincinnati Commoner which throws additional light upon the subject. We shall publish to-morrow some remarks of our own, which will probably contain material not yet laid before the public. The Cincinnati papers have been making light of this matter. They will find before they are done with it that the laugh lies elsewhere.

An Overcoat Thief.

Yesterday morning a fine overcoat, belonging to Gen. Chilton, was stolen from the Circuit Court room. In the afternoon Officer McGrath was sitting in a pawnbroker's office on Market street, watching for stolen goods, when a well dressed and rather good-looking young man, who gave his name as Daniel McRoberts, entered with Gen. Chilton's overcoat, and offered to pawn it. Officer McGrath at once arrested him. On his person were found eight or ten pairs of gloves, of different sizes, and pawnbrokers' tickets for three overcoats, which he had pawned in Cincinnati under different names. From this it seems that he has made overcoats a special object of larceny. He was placed in jail, and will have a hearing this morning.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Important Action in Regard to Whisky Interests.

Memorial to Congress Adopted, Etc.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was convened yesterday during 'Change hours, J. J. Porter, President, in the chair.

Miller Stewart, Esq., briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of a memorial to Congress touching important changes in the law regulating the whisky business of the country, and read the following memorial, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 25th, 1869.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, "wholesale liquor dealers," doing business in, and being citizens of, the city of Louisville and the State of Kentucky, respectfully present, for your consideration, a few of the many grievances imposed on them, in their business operations, by the enforcement of the internal revenue law of July 20th, 1868, and the amendment to that law, dated April 10th, 1869, and suggest the repeal of said laws, as it is our deliberate judgment a repeal of said laws would inure to the benefit of the Government and to the particular branch of trade we represent.

We, therefore, recite our grievances:

First, That we are embarrassed in our business pursuits by the many conflicting sections of the law of July 20th, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10th, 1869, and the consequent conflicting constructions of said laws, by the "Revenue officers" to such an extent that we find it impossible to understand how to meet the requirements of the law, causing a constant apprehension on our part of seizure of our "stock," not from an intentional violation of law, but from a misapprehension of the different constructions of the acts referred to. Thereby, through this fear of "seizure of stock," restricting us in our legitimate pursuits to the actual wants of our trade and depriving us of all profitable investments for a speculative demand, which you will readily see is detrimental to the interests of the "Revenue Department."

We claim that the law, as enforced, is oppressive, in that it exercises the right of controlling our goods when such goods have met all the requirements of the law, as evidenced by documentary proof on file in the proper offices. Again, it further oppresses us in opposing additional taxation in the use of stamps, gauger's fees, &c.

Recognizing the necessities of the Government, and further, our duties to the Government, and still further, the fact that our particular branch of trade can and should bear a heavy proportion of taxation, we express our perfect willingness to pay any tax the Government may impose on us, but earnestly ask such a law as will enable us to comply with its requirements, and to that end would respectfully suggest:

That we deem it entirely practicable, and that the Government would derive all the income on "spirits" by assessing the capacity of each "distillery," let the survey be made by competent officers, and the tax levied on the producing capacity of the distillery, as shown by the survey. The distiller to pay the tax every fifteen days, with such penalties for evasion or fraud as the Government may deem necessary for its protection.

That when the tax is paid on "spirits" that the spirits go on the market *free*, and the fact of the spirits being on the market be "*prima facie*" evidence, without stamp, brand or mark, that the requirements of the law have been met.

We again express our willingness to pay any tax the Government may think it just to impose on us, but we protest against the discriminating law now in force, and ask that our particular branch of trade be protected by such laws as that, when the tax is once paid, our goods go on the market or into our possession the same as any other manufactured article on which the tax has been paid.

Believing that we ask nothing detrimental to the best interests of the Government, we, your petitioners, earnestly pray your favorable consideration of the foregoing.

C. P. Moorman & Co.,	Wm. H. Walker & Co.,
Bartley, Johnson & Co.,	S. T. Suit & Co.,
Jos. A. Clarke & Co.,	Smith & Davis,
Thos. & Wm. Maise,	Wm. L. Weller,
Ripey, Burrell, & Co.,	C. Henry Finck & Co.,
Chambers Bros. & Co.,	J. M. Davis & Co.,
Overall, Morian, & Co.,	Lamont & McCormick,
Jesse Moore & Co.,	Schickedantz & Sewell,
Geo. W. Wicks & Co.,	Rooke & Haxtausen,
Gheens & Co.,	E. H. Chase & Co.,
Dorn & Barkhouse,	Jno. B. McIlvain & Son,
Phillips & Scally,	Schrodt & Coldeway,
Jno. B. Lewis,	S. S. Clarke.

On motion, the President appointed the following committee, charged with the duty of corresponding with the members of Congress from Kentucky, asking their earnest efforts to effect the desired legislation, viz: Wm. L. Weller, Mr. Giles, and Miller Stewart.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MASONIC FAIR.

A Scene of Merriment and Festivity at Masonic Temple Last Evening.

The fair for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home commenced at Masonic Temple last night. The hall was not crowded on account of the inclement weather; but, nevertheless, there was a large attendance. The management of the fair is in the hands of the ladies composing the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, which is a surety that those who attend will be sumptuously and hospitably entertained.

The hall presents a beautiful appearance. First to the right, on entering, is the refreshment table, presided over by several of the most prominent ladies of the Society, assisted by a host of beautiful young ladies who are always ready to make welcome those who come to partake of the many good things which their department affords. The refreshment table occupies the whole right side of the hall on entering. Upon the stage the principle attraction is the gipsy fortune-teller. This is a wierd and mysterious being, whom the audience is not allowed to discover and who dispenses the secrets of the future with a prophetic mien and auricular significance that seems a little more than half-way genuine. The prophetess is very properly provided with tent and fire and kettle, while beside her, and accidentally opportune, is the music, which keeps up a pretty strain and gives life and merriment to the whole occasion. Passing around to the left you come to the post-office, through which many a sweet and precious epistle passes during the evening.

Next you come to the table of one of the most accomplished and hospitable ladies at the fair. It is filled with an array of beautiful and costly articles. There is a handsome basket of fruits and flowers, an elegant *tete a tete* service, a pretty bonnet that makes the ladies' hearts jump for joy as they pass and see it ensconced in its little temple. There is also at this table a beautiful $100 quilt and a $50 shawl, all of which are to be raffled. Adjoining this table is that of little Katie Wicks, containing a ring cake of her own design and invention. Nearly every slice had a name on it before the fair closed for last night, and the elegant little lady may well be proud of her success.

Adjoining this table is the wheel of fortune, and then another large table containing a number of pretty and costly articles, among which is an elegant cloak, a set of silver and some pretty vases. Opposite this is a table of handsome perfumeries. At this table also can be obtained ladies' certificates of membership of the ladies' society. They are beautifully engraved diplomas, and any lady may be happy in the possession of one.

The festival will be continued throughout the week, and will no doubt lead the van of the amusements. All of the objectional features of the fairs heretofore, such as teasing visitors to take chances, &c., have been discarded, and no where can one obtain a better supper or enjoy a pleasanter evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Swiss Bell-ringers.

The original Peak family, composed of vocalists, harpists, and staff bell-players, assisted by a cornet band, make their appearance to-night at Weisiger Hall. They have a new set of one hundred and twenty-six silver table bells and a staff of thirty-six bells. Their songs are new, characteristic, and attractive. As they perform only four nights, the chance to hear them should not be lost.

The Opera House.

Mr. Leffingwell appeared to a tolerable audience last night in his favorite characters of R. Jaffer Jenkins in the "Bit of Nonsense," and Gushing Clorinda in the "Girl of the Period." The latter is one of his best characters and was presented in his usual inimitable style. The same bill will be repeated to-night by special request.

Dr. O'Leary.

Weisiger Hall was filled to overflowing last night to hear the last lecture of Dr. O'Leary. During his stay in our city the Doctor has been greeted with large and appreciative audiences, and the wish is generally expressed that he will again visit our city at an early day. He will lecture in New Albany to-night.

Burglaries.

Monday night the residence of Mr. Converse, corner of Second and Broadway, was entered by burglars, but a member of the family not having retired, the burglars were discovered and frightened off before securing their booty. The same night burglars effected an entrance into the residence of R. C. Snoddy, on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth, by cutting slats out of a shutter, and robbed it of several articles of silver ware, valued at $80. Attempts were also made to enter houses in the above neighborhoods, but the burglars failed to effect an entrance.

Home for Friendless Women.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution will be held to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Board consists of the following persons: W. F. Bullock, J. G. Barret, R. A. Robinson, A. A. Gordon, J. L. Danforth, Wm. Kendrick, J. S. Lithgow, Louis Rehm, J. D. Allen, Joseph P. Torbitt, Thos. L. Barrett, John A. Carter, A. P. Cochran, W. L. Weller and Pat. Joyes. A prompt and full attendance is requested.

What Does It Portend?

Saturday last three or four of our citizens were in New Albany, and in their rambles around the city saw one appearance that they did not expect at this time of year, and such as was perhaps never known in this latitude. A living butterfly, flying around over the barren commons, apparently lost and hunting for a place to rest or something to eat. Can anybody imagine a reason for such an appearance at this time of the year, in this region of country?

I. O. G. T.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, on Monday night, the Golden Gate members were unfortunately debarred from paying their intended visit to Railroad Lodge, of Jeffersonville. They will, however, carry out their intention the first favorable opportunity. To-night they meet at their hall, on Eighth street, where there will be several new candidates initiated. Let all who believe in the good work go to-night. They will never regret it.

Personal.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician eminent for his skill, and noted for his wonderful success in the treatment of those diseases of which he makes a specialty, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the New Orleans train. He is stopping at the Louisville Hotel, and not at the Galt House, as we were inadvertently made to say in our Sunday's issue.

OCEANS OF MUD.

What Shall we do to be Rid of Them?

Strangers cast upon Louisville the reproach of being, in wet weather, the muddiest, and in dry weather the dustiest, city on the face of the globe. Perhaps it is. We have not been present in all the other cities, in wet and dry weather, and, therefore, cannot speak from personal observation. We can only record, what we believe every citizen will indorse, that just now it is exceedingly muddy—it is wonderfully muddy—it is woefully muddy. The streets are full of a slime and slush, which the hundreds of passing vehicles throw in showers in every direction. The crossings are covered out of sight, and the sidewalks, for thirty feet or more, are almost as bad as the crossings. These are facts—very disagreeable facts—very disgraceful and uncommendable in the eyes of strangers, and a constant source of perplexity and annoyance to citizens.

"Why don't you remedy this state of things?" asks the stranger. "Show us how, and we will," replies the citizen. But there is the rub. How are we to begin the work of remedy—and where?

Before undertaking to answer either question, and, as a necessary preliminary, we desire to know how the streets became so muddy? Why do they remain so muddy? Why is it that the rains do not wash away the mud, and leave the surface of the street hard and clean? The object of this article is to find an answer to these questions, if it be possible; and when we come to understand the evil from which we suffer, and the cause of the evil, we may, with less labor and some hope of success, seek for a remedy.

The most apparent cause of the mud is the dirt on the surface of the street. When the streets are moderately damp the surface is tolerably smooth, even and hard. When rain comes, that surface proves its deceptive character, for it first becomes mud from one inch deep, downwards to several inches (in the worst localities), and as the rains continue to fall, the mud becomes a slush and is spattered in all directions, and carried everywhere. But from what source does the dirt come? In the first place thousands of carts, drays and other vehicles bring it from unpaved and muddy yards. In the second place these thousands of vehicles, while at their accustomed work pass over miles of unpaved coal wharves, quarry-lands and unpaved streets and alleys, in obtaining and delivering their cargoes. In the third place, thousands of farm and garden vehicles of various kinds, which crowd the streets from sunrise to sunrise again, bring with them, from the mud-roads around their farms and gardens, and the muddy, unpaved, or half-paved, roads over which they come, immense contributions. In the fourth place, our streets, when paved, are covered, to the depth of two or three inches, with dirt which becomes mud on the first fall of rain, or with sand, which attracts all the mud brought in contact with it and speedily becomes a slush. In the fifth place, and principally, because our streets are paved with a mud-producing, mud-gathering stone, broken into little bits, so as the more easily to make a smooth surface.

In this peculiar stone and its manner of use lies the principal difficulty. It is a brittle limestone, peculiarly susceptible to the influence of air and rain and sunshine, and under the weight of a vehicle it is ground to powder under the original layer of dirt or sand, and forms a subsoil which is continually aiding the elements and vehicles in wearing their way to the mud below. And it costs the city from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars a year to repair with more broken stone and dirt or sand the holes which are constantly formed in the street paved with broken stone and dirt or sand; and it costs the city from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars a year to carry away again the dirt which results from that paving and the other causes mentioned. The foundation for our paving is generally as good as could be desired—a sandy loam, which drains water off rapidly and holds the paving firmly.

Now, if we have discovered the causes of our misfortunes, or even one of them, perhaps we may be able to find a remedy, for at least a portion of our troubles. Is there any other material with which we may pave the streets and alleys which is not dirt-producing and dirt-gathering? The boulder pavement, when well put down, gives a reasonably clean street, and as a general rule lasts for many years; but then the first cost is very heavy, and a break is easily made by the sudden turn of a loaded vehicle, and a break once made grows rapidly if not at once repaired. A pavement, almost as lasting as the boulder, of much the same character, is that made of river gravel (not sand nor sand and gravel). It will resist the action of the elements and very largely of vehicles, but it will in time become packed with the dirt brought on the street. Even then it is infinitely preferable to the broken stone and sand, though, when new and fresh, much harder on animals and vehicles. The wooden pavement is a very pretty one, and may be a very lasting one; the great difficulty is its terrible first cost. The "Fisk concrete" is under experiment in New York city, and a trial is about to be made of it in Cincinnati. One of its advantages is its moderate cost; another the ease with which it can be put down. It might be advisable for the Council to try four or five squares of it, on some old worn-out street. It will cost but little more than broken stone, and may prove very serviceable. It certainly cannot be worse than the expedient now resorted to, nor can it cost more by the year to keep it in good condition. One point especially we would like to press upon the Council—the utter waste of money incurred in paving new streets and repairing old ones with the broken stone. River-gravel will, at first, cost a little more than the stone, but it will last ten times as long, and will not produce a tithe of the mud. Will not members of the Council take the subject into serious consideration? Can they not be persuaded that the best interests of the city demand the utter discarding of the present system of paving and repairing, especially the latter, and the adoption of a better? Suppose they adopt an ordinance directing that hereafter all repairing shall be done with gravel; pure, unmixed river gravel, varying in size from one inch in diameter down to one-quarter of an inch, and no covering be put upon it. Or, if they do not like to go so far at once, let any district embracing ten or twelve squares be repaired in this way, whenever and as often as repairs are needed, and, at the end of a year, compare the district with any other, we are confident it will be found in much better condition at much less cost and more real comfort. And if this gravel should prove the best and most economical article, then let it be adopted as the only article for repairs, until such time as the Nicolson, the Fisk concrete, or any other may prove itself the best and most enduring pavement.

But even with the best paving the causes first mentioned will continue to a very large extent to give us trouble with mud, until a sixth cause of mud has been removed, and that is, our terribly defective drainage. Built, as Louisville is, upon an almost dead level, it is wofully deficient in surface drainage—the drainage it has hitherto almost entirely relied upon—and the only remedy lies in a well-matured and systematic sewerage, or under-ground drainage, arranged, not simply with reference to present necessities, but the future wants of a great metropolis. This subject of sewerage is one of vast importance, and may possibly form the subject of an article at a future day.

Swindled Out of His Money and a Wife.

Gretchen was a very good-looking young woman, albeit married and the mother of one child; but, as she and Hans had not lived together very happily, she applied for a divorce. While waiting the action of the court, she fell in with a young and unsophisticated countryman, persuaded him to make love, and promised to marry him as soon as she was free from Hans. Expecting this event every day, he advanced her money to buy certain articles for housekeeping, which she did. She furnished her house and moved in, and when the divorce was procured threw her young friend overboard. Enraged at this perfidy, he went to her house Sunday, while she was gone to church, and, taking possession of the articles he knew to have been bought with his money, moved them out of the house. But she was too much for him, and applied to a magistrate for an order of delivery. In trying the case he could not prove that he had given her any money except on her own testimony, which she could not give, and the suit went against him. He was forced to give up the goods. The consequence is that he forswears all women from this time forward as a race of unworthy creatures. Poor John.

Prognostications.

The weather-prophet of Pittsburg has foretold an unusually cold winter. Perhaps we may have such, but a friend of ours says it will not come before the 1st of January, if it does then. He told us, on the last day of October, what kind of weather we might expect in November, and his predictions were very nearly realized—perfectly for the first half, and but little short for the last. He now prognosticates for December—will not venture more than a month at a time. There will be, he says, no really cold weather during the whole month; very little of even frosty weather. The first twenty days, or thereabouts, will be damp, wet, and quite warm for the season. The last week or ten days will be clear and moderately warm, with light frosts. Let some one keep a record and see if his predictions come true.

Charge of Perjury.

Wolf Kahn appeared before Justice Matlack and made affidavit, charging that in a felony case before the Circuit Court last Friday, M. Stone and Nathan Davis, in giving their testimony, had sworn to a falsehood. The magistrate issued warrants for their arrest. Constable E. W. Rutledge arrested Stone, and he was held in $400 to appear and answer the charge on Friday at 3 P. M. Davis has not yet been found, but will also be bound over to answer. It will be remembered that Nathan Davis is the party on whose information the action was entered against Wolf Kahn for felony, charging him with carrying away certain records or papers from the Chancery Court, and there is consequently no great love between those two.

A Spunky Nigger.

John Railly is a little darkey, but cares for nobody, is afraid of nobody. John had a wife, or as good as a wife, and two other darkeys were trying to get her away from him. The consequence was, that when he caught them, he bounced a lot of "dornicks" off their heads, and it is said that he threatened to kill them both. They were so fearful that he would do them still more bodily injury, that they, to-wit, Henderson Parker and N. Long, swore out a peace warrant against him before Justice Clement. The result of the trial was that John was held in two hundred dollars to let them alone for three months. Constables J. D. Rutledge and Ed. Meglemerry hunted John up, and took him into court.

Into the Mud.

A negro fellow was coming up Green street, below Fifth in a buggy, and driving along carelessly, ran into the wheel of a heavily-loaded dray; the buggy was tipped over, and the negro thrown out into the mud. His injuries amounted to but little, but his "feelings" were mortally wounded. The horse he was driving started for a run but was caught before any great damage was done to the buggy. The negro will look before him hereafter.

Water—Plenty of It.

If not yet in the river, it soon will be, for the streets and alleys are filled, the sewers are choked, and ponds and lakes stand everywhere. Such a long, steady rain as we have had cannot fail to accomplish good, and the city will now look confidently for good news from headwaters. Let it come.

CITY FEATURES.

Notice to Shippers—Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1, 1869.

No freight will be received to-day for points south of Nashville, except on Nashville and Decatur and Memphis and Charleston railroads. A. Brossadus, Agent.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. McCormack & Cullen in another column. They are turning out goods of excellent quality, and employ quite a number of hands. No head of our shoe merchants sending to Eastern markets when such manufactories are in operation in Louisville.

A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and boarding at a private residence, 138 Third street, between Green and Jefferson, where there are no other boarders lodging in the house.

We call your attention to the closing sale of those beautiful Italian goods at 126 Fourth street, as the parties will leave the city to-morrow. Avail yourselves of this opportunity, as another may never take place in this city.

A desirable little farm, nicely improved, situated on the Seventh-street pike, 4½ miles from the city, will be sold at auction, on the premises, by Buckel & Shaffer, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

New goods for the holidays at the Fifty Cent Store, 99½ Fifth street.

St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

New Orleans seems prosperous. Its theaters are open, as well as the grandest operas ever known in this country. Many Southern families have written for quarters at the St. Charles. That famed house, as before the war, is a scene of unalloyed joy and royal entertainment. Its rotunda is a perfect jam of people, and Southern beauty already sparkles in its saloons to an extent signifying that the good time has opened. The number of ladies who expect to be there this winter will exceed that of any season since the war. It has undergone a complete renovation.

Wagons! Wagons!

If you want good two-horse thimble-skeine wagons, apply to J. E. Plumadore, Jeffersonville, Ind. He will sell good wagons, with bed all complete, and painted in good style, for $85. Southern trade is solicited.

New toys at the Fifty Cent Store, 99½ Fifth street.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No money in the City Treasury.

Hon. W. McKee Fox, Senator elect from the Pulaski district, is paying a brief visit to Louisville.

Up to date about $700,000 of taxes due the city have been collected. About $300,000 remain uncollected.

Umbrellas were in demand yesterday. Several gentlemen, who left theirs standing outside the door, are minus.

We return thanks to Mr. Jo. H. Bibb, the gentlemanly and efficient Clerk of Police, for courtesies extended to this office.

Dr. J. Russell Hawkins, of Franklin county, for the last quarter of a century Clerk of the Kentucky Senate, is in the city.

Jane Ward, a negro woman charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from J. G. Garvin, was lodged in jail yesterday.

The second edition of "Sweet as a Peach," Charlie Ward's beautiful waltz, has just been issued, and is dedicated to Miss Pattie McDonald.

Much indignation is expressed among the citizens at the termination of the trial of the man for the murder of Milton Cochrane at Bacon Creek.

W. Washington, a negro convicted of cutting with intent to kill, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, was placed in jail yesterday to await transportation to Frankfort.

The negro, Dick Wallace, who cut and severely wounded Jeffrey Allen, on Ninth street, beyond Walnut, last Monday, was brought before the City Court yesterday, and his case continued till Saturday. He was admitted to bail in $500. Allen, the man whom he cut, is still in a critical condition, but the physicians have some hopes of his recovery.

A man named Frank Hannigan, charged with stealing $225 from Pat. O'Connor, was brought before Justices Clement and Matlack yesterday and dismissed, the evidence being insufficient to hold him for final trial. O'Connor charges that on Sunday evening, while he was away from home, Hannigan entered his shoe-shop on Seventh street, between Green and Grayson, and stole therefrom $225 in greenbacks, a revolver, a shawl, and three valuable rings.

A STRANGE MEETING.

A Divorced Kentucky Couple Meet After Ten Years' separation.

The following sad chapters of romance in real life are detailed by the Kansas City (Mo.) Times. Doubtless the principal actors in this domestic drama are well remembered in Kentucky. It is the old, old story of human frailty and the terrible remorse which is sure to follow a deviation from the paths of rectitude:

Night before last, Friday, the up train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad stopped long enough at the depot here for the following scene to be enacted and witnessed. It was about twelve o'clock when the cars arrived; the sleeping car was crowded and its occupants were dreaming, the ladies' car next to it had no seat unoccupied, and yet a lady got aboard here who must find room somewhere to seat herself and rest a little. She entered this car from its lower end and had walked probably half up the aisle without being invited to a place, when a middle aged gentleman, who had been lying upon a seat to himself, suddenly arose and politely offered to share it with the lady. As politely accepting it, she sat down beside him. She had seen, from her face, many years that had been sorrowful, for in passing they had taken their sunshine with them and left only the shadows behind. It was such a face as one has when the heart is conscious of a great mistake; when, in looking back over the past, the eyes catch the gleam of no streams running upward to one's youth, where flowers grew and the sunshine lingered as the dew on a summer's hill. As the eyes of the lady became accustomed more and more to the light, and as they took in the features of the man beside her, she became violently agitated, and exclaimed, in a painfully acute voice, as if suffering some mortal agony:

"You! George, my God, after so long."

The man was then agitated on his part, and his lips worked nervously as he replied to her: "Yes, we meet again, but under what circumstances?—You on your way to meet your husband. I to meet my wife. Ah! Ellen, Ellen, it would have been better for both of us if we had never seen each other again, since that cruel day when you left me."

"And, George, did I not have a reason—a reason which no woman could have and live with you? But let the dead past remain buried. It is not good to touch it now."

How much longer they sat together and what was said between the two through the dim watches of last Friday night, we know not, but here is the previous history of that middle-aged couple who met under the shadow of a great sorrow at the Missouri Pacific railroad depot in Kansas City:

George A——, a young man, fifteen years ago lived in the town of Harrodsburg, Ky. There he met, loved and married a young woman named Ellen Harrison. It was a love match, people said, and promised for the future much joy and happiness—the husband being so generous and the wife so amiable. For years—probably three—the days that passed over them and left their heads older, stilled not one passionate impulse in their hearts—laid not one iconoclastic hand upon the altar of domestic bliss. A child came to bless them, as a flower comes to make the spring glad, grew sick, died and went to heaven. By and by the husband became careless, cold and indifferent. He drank more than he had ever done before, and sought at criminal places for smiles which before his wife had given him, and for comforts which before his home had been adequate to furnish. His wife's friends interfered, too, to widen the breach which might have been repaired; and one day, in a drunken frolic, he went traveling with a woman who was not his wife. A divorce followed. The penitent husband, realizing at last the fearful nature of the fall before him, came back to his first love with a great bound, and felt leap into flame from the ashes of his memory all the passion of his wooing days and all the triumphs of his conquest. Too late. The burden of her replies might have borne that resolute regret, in which there shone not one ray of pity:

"We stand on either side the sea,
Stretch hands, blow kisses, laugh and lean,
I toward you, you toward me;
But what hears either save the keen
Gray sea between?"

They were separated for all time. In after years they both married again, and lived, the husband in Platte county, Missouri, the wife in Sioux City, Iowa. The meeting of Friday night was the first since their separation, nearly eleven years ago, and it will be the last, probably, this side that shadowy land where the waves of the river of death break upon an unknown shore.

A Mystery of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

A correspondent sends us the following, and wants an explanation for the mystery of crockery and human bones which have been found twenty feet underground:

SIR: I had a conversation this morning with a friend who tells me that thirty years ago he was clearing in his bottom on Bays' fork of Barren river, and that he found a mound similar to a treadle-yard, with beech trees on it, three feet in diameter. He has been plowing that ground ever since. Last spring he came to old pieces of crockery, finely finished, when he took his spade, dug down, and found a number of human bones. Now some may say that these may be traced to the Indians, but we have no account of that race making crockery-ware. There are many other curious circumstances in connection with the above. About twenty feet from the mound in question there is something like a coal pit. Who can explain this mystery away? J. W. T.

Another Burglary.

Monday night, at what hour is not known, some one or more persons effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. W. E. Snoddy, on Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, and took therefrom a heavy plated tea-urn and one other piece of ware, but, becoming frightened at some noise, left without getting much of value. They cut a slat out of the window-shutter.

Civil Rights Case.

Ben Engelman, a negro, appeared before United States Commissioner Ballard and brought suit for some money alleged to be due to him by Frank Berdue, a white man, also charging him with an assault when he asked for his money. The Commissioner heard the case in full, and dismissed it on the condition that Berdue pay Engelman the amount he owed him.

That Royal Fee.

The medical fees in the case of the Hon. Jere. Black have been settled at last. Yesterday Dr. D. W. Yandell received $3,000 and Dr. G. W. Bayless $1,500 at the hands of Captain Shirley, who had received the same from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company as the representative of Judge Black.

Cincinnati has a fool who goes to the theater wearing a seal ring outside of violet kid. If he wants to dodge the killer he had better come to Indianapolis. They are too strong here to be interfered with.—[Mirror.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

Chas. Austing, Frank Wolf, Minnie Newman, Mollie Dickinson and Sallie Bell, disorderly conduct; fined $5 and held in $100 for 6 months.

Dick Wallace, cutting Thomas Allen with intent to kill; continued to Saturday and bail in $500 to answer.

John Johnson, disorderly conduct; dismissed.

[illegible]

John and Catherine Glorious—disorderly drunk—John held in $200 for 12 months.

George Lenard, John McFadden and John Mahoney, stealing toys worth less than $4; Lenard and McFadden discharged; John Mahoney, etc., to show cause why his sen should not be taken from him.

W. H. Mitchell, cutting Jerry Fry with intent to kill; continued to Saturday, and held in $500 to answer.

Belle Shaw, committed to St. Xavier's Female Institute; held in $500 for one year; bail given and discharged.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. John Dobn and Mary Bomack, rape; separate trials granted.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Withers; motion for new trial overruled.

Commonwealth vs. Ollie Wright; dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Augustus; dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. R. W. Washington, malicious wounding; verdict guilty—sentenced for one year.

The Grand jury returned the following indictments:

John O'Bryan, malicious wounding; true bill.
John Kennedy, larceny; true bill.
Odie Adams, larceny; true bill.
Rose Smith, larceny; true bill.
Alfred Corby, larceny; dismissed.
George Scott, murder; dismissed.
Hugh Gordon, murder; dismissed.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

O'Daniel vs. Watson, McLean; affirmed.
Brown, assignee, vs. Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Franklin; reversed.
Slade vs. Sinclair, &c., Harrison; reversed.
Bennett et ux. vs. Titterington, Christian; affirmed.
City of Covington vs. Boyle, &c.—4 cases—Kenton; reversed.
Fatman, &c., vs. Leet, McLean; reversed.
Fatman, &c., vs. Leet, McLean; reversed.
Stephens vs. Bishop, Ballard; reversed.
Crawford vs. Woods, &c., Mercer;
Woods vs. Crawford, Mercer; affirmed as to Hardin; reversed as to Woods.

ORDERS.

Beall vs. Larkin, &c., Kenton;
Beall vs. Rogers, Kenton; judgment set aside.
Grover et al. vs. Wiggington et al., Owen; argued by G. W. Craddock, Esq., for appellees, and John L. Scott, Esq., for appellants, and submitted.

Insurance—Notice not in Writing of Previous Insurance on the same Property.

Kenton Ins. Co. vs. Shea & O'Connell. } From Jefferson.

AFFIRMED NOV. 29, 1869—WILLIAMS, C. J.

G. S. Moore was the agent at Louisville for both the United Life Fire and Marine and the Kenton Insurance Companies, and J. M. Moore, his father, was his clerk. Appellees obtained through this office, and from the father, a policy on their goods, which was delivered to them by another clerk, from the United Life Fire and Marine, which was issued by the approbation of G.S. Moore. Afterward, on the same day, appellees applied to G. S. Moore for an additional insurance, to which said agent agreed, and placed it to the Kenton Company, and issued and delivered a policy the next day; but the assent of the latter company to the previous insurance was not indorsed on the policy, but the weight of evidence establishes that the agent reported the previous insurance to his principals, and they did not disapprove of it. The policy provided that notice of any previous insurance should be given to the company and indorsed on the policy, "or otherwise assented to in writing by the company." If not, the policy should be void. The property insured was destroyed, and judgment for the insurance recovered by appellees.

Held—No more certain notice of a previous insurance could possibly appear than does in this case. If the party establish a legal parol notice, then a delivery of a policy after such notice should be considered a written assent, without the unnecessary act of assenting thereto by a further writing. And even if the policy should not be deemed the written assent, still the requirement that the assent should be indorsed on the policy, or otherwise, by writing, may be waived. [16 Md., 260; 4 Bush., N. Y., 179; 35 N. H., St.] Nor can appellant justify their refusal of payment by any peculiar and private instructions given to their agent and not made public, though these may confine his powers within narrower limits than may fairly be presumed from the manner of his being held out to the public.

Evidence—Examination of Adverse Party.

Hester vs. Wallace. } From Christian.

AFFIRMED NOV. 29, 1869—WILLIAMS, C. J.

Hester sued to recover $290 which he had paid to Wallace, as cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, as discount of debts he wished to renew, but which the bank declined, averring that Wallace had never repaid him. Wallace alleged a return of the money, and that for his acts as cashier the bank alone was responsible. In the trial Wallace called on Hester to answer a question, where the transactions took place and whether with Wallace as cashier, to which he responded, and in answer to questions by his own counsel state that Wallace had never repaid him. The court then permitted Wallace to be sworn as to the payment.

Held—The ruling of the court below was correct, under section 673, Civil Code. The party introducing his adversary is only bound thereby so far as his testimony is responsive to the interrogatories put. When the place of delivery and the character in which Wallace acted was fixed, the interrogatories were fully answered. Whether the money was afterwards repaid was a new and foreign matter.

Fires and Alarms During November.

The following is a copy of the report of E. J. Paul, Chief Engineer Fire Department, on fires and alarms for the month of November, 1869:

Fire Nov. 2d—Mrs. Manses, Gray, between First and Second streets, loss $700. No insurance. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 5th—Name unknown, alley, Lafayette, between Floyd and Preston streets, loss trifling. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 7th—Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Depot. Loss $15. Insured. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 14th—Mr. Merringer, Market, between First and Second, loss $800. No insurance.

Callis & Kerr, same.	Loss $750.	Insurance,	none.
Campbell & Co., "	" 500.	"	$500
Mr. Tatdy, "	" 500.	"	none.
Dr. Donhoff, "	" 300.	"	none.
Mrs. Rudd, "	" 500.	"	none.

Incendiary.

Fire Nov. 14th—Southwestern Manufacturing Company, First, between Main and Market streets. Loss $2,500. Insurance $10,000. Incendiary.

Fire Nov. 16th—Unknown, near Bank street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Loss $300. Insurance $300. Incendiary.

Fire Nov. 19th—Mrs. Gathright, Seventh, between York and Broadway. Loss $10. Insurance $3,000. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 21st—Gallis Raph, Southall, west of Bardstown pike. Loss $350. Insurance $1,600. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 26th—Long & Bros., chair factory, Market, between Preston and Jackson. Loss $5,000. Insurance $10,000. Accidental.

Fire Nov. 28th—W. W. Price, Portland avenue, between Fifth and Sixth cross streets. Loss $100. No insurance. Incendiary.

Fire Nov. 30th—Lawrence Pratt, Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston. Loss $15. Insurance $500. Incendiary.

RECAPITULATION.

Fires	11
Alarms (false)	None.
Loss	$12,440
Insurance	25,900
Insurance over loss	$13 460

Police Operations.

The following is the report of the Chief of Police for the month ending Nov. 30, 1869:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT POLICE, LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1869.

To the Honorable Board Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith report to your Honorable Board the number of arrests registered at my office for the month of November, 1869:

Charges.	American	Irish	German	Negro	Total
Felony	25	11	3	34	73
Misdemeanors	86	63	34	20	203
	111	74	37	54	276

Respectfully,
GEO. C. SHADBURN, Sup't Police.
Jo. H. BIBB, Clerk.

Hospital Report.

The following is the Hospital Report of charity and private patients admitted, discharged, and died during the month of November, 1869:

Number of patients remaining Oct. 31st	105
" " admitted in Nov.	80
Total	185
Number of patients discharged in Nov.	84
" " died in Nov.	9
" " remaining Nov. 30th	92
Total	185
Number of children born	4
Number of dispensary patients prescribed for and medicines furnished	312

Mrs. E. H. GARY, Sup't. L. M. Hospital.

Case of Desertion.

Susan Taylor, a colored wench, appeared before Justice Clement and swore out a peace warrant against her dusky lover, George Mack. They had been living together; but last Sunday night he abandoned her and married, according to law, another girl; and when she spoke to him about it he made horrible threats of what he would do. He was held to bail in $100 for three months, and then swore out a cross-warrant against her, on the ground that she would not let him alone—was constantly teasing him, &c., &c., and she was held in the same amount for the same time. Constables J. D. Rutledge and Ed. Meglemery made the arrests.

Claims Allowed.

A Washington dispatch of yesterday says: "In cases 189 and 95 of the United States vs. Speed & Davies, and the same vs. Robt. Floyd, the judgment of the Court of Claims gives the claimants about $20,000 each for pork furnished for the army in 1864. The purchases were made in Louisville."

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 1.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham is in Indianapolis.

There were four prisoners in the station-house yesterday.

Fifty-four arrests were made by the police in November.

There were seven commitments to the county jail in November.

Dr. A. O'Leary commences his health lecture in the Opera House to-night.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, our Congressional Representative, departed for Washington on Monday morning.

During the month past there were only two fires in the city, involving a total loss of thirty-five dollars.

A heavy snow-storm commenced at Greencastle yesterday about two o'clock, and continued all afternoon.

The County Commissioners meet in regular quarterly session next Monday. There is but little business in sight.

Wm. Merker, Chief of the Fire Department, had one of his fingers accidentally mashed while going to the fire yesterday.

The house of Isaac Boomer, on Bank street, narrowly escaped burning at noon yesterday by the chimney burning out.

The physicians appointed to vaccinate those persons not vaccinated have been prosecuting their duty vigorously, and report no new cases, but think the small-pox is decreasing.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville at 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, and 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 7:30 and 10:00 P. M. The 5:30, 8:30, 1:30 and 10:10 trains connect with through trains North, East and West.

The members of the Christian Church will be deterred from occupying their new church building until sometime after New Year's, as they are waiting on stained glass for the windows, which is being made at Pittsburg.

N. W. Walsh, of the N. A. & C. R. R., returned from New York yesterday. During Walsh's absence in Gotham he became so well that the employees of the road, on his return, had to have him locked up and put under the charge of Jack Fawcett.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 1.

Rev. R. L. Howe, of the Christian Church, will preach in Charlestown next Sunday.

Trains leave for New Albany daily as follows: 7:20, 8:20, 10:20, A. M.; 12:20, 2:15, 3:20, 5:20, 9:20, 11:20, P. M.

John T. Sanders intends retiring from the grocery business and going into the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Lutz, the County Commissioner, who was paralyzed last week, is a little better, but he is not yet out of danger.

The farmers in Clark county planted their wheat about three weeks too late. Unless the winter proves mild, the crop will be a failure.

Rev. Charles Martindale, of Logansport, agent of the "State Templar," will lecture on the subject of temperance, in Holmes & Thies' Hall, next Sunday.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council convened in regular session last evening. In the absence of Mayor Sparks, who is still confined to his residence sick, Councilman Stratton, on motion of Mr. Burk, was called to the chair.

Present—Messrs. Ketewin, Plumadore, Beck, Steel, Diffendaffer, Burk, Lewman, and Cole.

To Christian Steidinger and Jacob Stinner were granted liquor licenses.

The prayer of the petition of various citizens, asking that stepping-stones be placed at the intersection of Wall and Market streets, was granted.

Numerous tax-payers asked that stepping-stones be placed across Graham, Penn, Fulton, and Chestnut streets, and the prayer was granted.

A communication from the Mayor informed the Council that John S. Long had refused to furnish the 1,000 perch of rock at $145 as per bid, and that the contract had been given to F. J. Howard, asking the concurrence of the Council.

Mr. Diffendaffer was of the opinion that the Mayor had exceeded his powers. It was easy for men to enter into partnerships in making bids with the intention of one throwing his bids up and then to divide the profits.

Mr. Beck explained that Long had made the bid supposing he would get cash instead of city orders.

The action of the Mayor was confirmed.

Mr. Cole moved that the city donate $35 to enable Mrs. Roland to pay for the street improvement in front of her property, in consequence of her inability to pay for the same.

Mr. Diffendaffer doubted the power of the Council to make a special donation.

Mr. Beck was opposed to establishing a precedent.

Mr. Burk favored the Councilmen paying it out of their own pockets.

Mr. Beck moved to lend Mrs. Roland the amount.

Mr. Ketewin moved that each Councilman appropriate his evening salary.

Mr. Cole's motion failed, and the subject dropped.

Dr. G. W. Lewman offered his resignation as Councilman, having moved from the Fifth ward. Received.

Attention was called to the pump at Pearl and Market streets.

Mr. Burk moved that the resignation of Dr. Lewman be accepted; whereupon a discussion arose as to whether Dr. Lewman resides in the Fifth or Second ward, in which every member except Plumadore took part, and made several speeches each.

A motion to postpone was lost.

The motion to accept coming up a second time, a number of speeches were again made. The resignation was finally accepted.

Mr. Plumadore asked that the Marshal call the attention of the "Jeff. road" to the condition of Pearl street.

Mr. Cole called attention to the sewer on Penn street.

Mr. Beck complained of the condition of the crossway of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad at Eleventh street.

The Marshal was instructed to notify the property-holders on Walnut street, between Maple and Chestnut, to repair the sidewalks.

The claims were next taken up, when the Council adjourned.

"JENNIE JUNE."

New York and Paris Fashions for December.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

In the pride of our civilization and our superior Christian wisdom, we look down with contempt upon those ignorant and barbarous nations who still create out of wood and stone those idols that they worship, and wonder how they still live, generation after generation, the subjects of a blind and foolish superstition.

But I begin to be doubtful if we are so much wiser after all—if our idols, though made of less material substances, are not as real, as fatal, as blindly worshipped, and just as much of our own creation as the painted deities of the Chinese and the Hindoo.

They sacrifice themselves upon the altar of the dollar, or to a political prejudice, women of fashion, and customs. The gods of women are more numerous than those of old Rome. They spend their days in making the pretty idols on whose shrine they offer themselves up.

Well, after all, it is something to have created a social despotism, whose laws are universally accepted, and as inflexible as those of the Medes and Persians.

HOLIDAY DRESSES.

The modistes are very busy now preparing the toilettes to be worn at the holiday festivities, which form so important a feature of the season. The amount of work required for each dress, in the present style, is something fearful. The flounces, the over dresses, the paniers, the sash, the boddice, the basque or jacket are all separate ones from the other and also elaborate, and each one occupies the time in the making of an old-fashioned gown. The result is picturesque and fanciful in the extreme, but the time of women who cannot afford to pay dressmakers' prices is nearly all absorbed in bringing it about.

The latest style of sacques forms a sort of basque at the back instead of simple ends as formerly. This basque is composed of three ends round, square or pointed, the third falling over and being much shorter than the other two, is surrounded by wings or double fan of the plated material, united by a ruching placed across the center, or by a fold which laps it and forms the dividing line.

Among the latest models of costumes, some of which are very original, one for a dinner dress, is a ruby satin. The underskirt is short and plain, with the exception of ruchings of black lace trimmed at regular intervals across the front. The second skirt is arranged as a train, and is trimmed around with a rich flounce of black Chantilly lace, headed by two ruchings of black lace. The boddice forms a low casaque, which is cut down to a V in front, and is finished round the neck with a little cape, which deepens, but is open upon the shoulders. The casaque forms two side panniers and a coat front, and is trimmed with ruches of black lace; long sleeves, trimmed to form cuffs, with lace ruffles inside; a tulle handkerchief, laid in folds and worn inside the boddice, and a large black cross suspended from a velvet ribbon completes the costume.

A very handsome dress of blue silk, shot with gold, was made plain, skirt bound with blue satin, Raphael boddice trimmed with blue satin and white lace, and small round panier of blue satin trimmed with gold fringe.

A charming dress of rose-colored satin, quite plain, with trained skirt and low boddice, was completed by a tunic of white chene crape trimmed with white.

A dinner dress for a young matron was of violet shot silk, trimmed with black velvet and very rich black chantilly lace. The skirt was ornamented with two flounces, looped up high with a very large bow of black velvet. The boddice was cut square and very low, and trimmed to match the Marie Antoinette sleeve, was finished with deep ruffles of lace, below which were ruffles of Honiton lace. A ruffle of Honiton lace was set up on a wire inside the boddice. A set of dusky Abyssinian gold is worn with this dress, including a necklace containing fifteen fine strands, to which a gold locket is attached.

What is called a "Pompadour" toilette has a skirt trimmed to the waist with narrow pinked out flounces of blue and pink silk, arranged alternately. The low, square boddice is of blue; is trimmed with blue and pink ruches, and a pink rose is placed in the left side of the powdered hair.

Another dress is of black velvet, trimmed with narrow flounces and ruches of black. *Garde Francais* body, with cuffs and sleeves of corded silk. Ruffles at the neck and waist of white antique lace.

A simple evening dress of white muslin is trimmed with three flounces, hemmed, and each one put on with a heading and a row of narrow, black ribbon of velvet. The upper skirt is looped up at the side with a large bow of black velvet. Sleeves ruffled at the elbow, and boddice cut in a V, front and back, and also ruffled, are both trimmed to match with velvet, and velvet bows. The sash is also composed of wide velvet ribbon.

At the opera I observed the other evening a black silk dress ruffled to the waist, worn with a black cashmere mantle, ornamented with gold and silver fringe.

Another dress of pearl gray silk was worn with an Algerian *burnous*, striped in white and gold and bordered with gold fringe.

SILKS AND SATINS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Toilettes that make a great display are often not so very costly after all. Very nice looking satin in all the pretty shades of color can be bought for two dollars per yard. Of course they are not all pure silk; they are linen backed, but they serve their purpose very well, and form a very dressy evening toilette.

Pure silks of a light quality in all the bright gas-light colors, can be bought for two dollars, and even for less per yard, and these often wear better than heavier silks got up for the market, and which contain some foreign element.

AMERICAN POPLINS.

These handsome fabrics, which are new to American manufacture, attracted great attention at the late fair at the American Institute in New York, and as they now form part of the standard dress materials, lady readers may like to know how they compare with the foreign article.

They are composed of silk and wool, and look exactly like the famous Irish poplins except in the want of a certain high finish, which is the case of genuine Irish poplins of the best makes. The price at present is fifty cents less than Irish poplins; it is $2 25 per yard.

The durability of these goods, and also of the silk of native manufacture which have of late been introduced into the market, must be tested by time; but they claim to be of the best quality, and fully equal in every respect to foreign fabrics of the same grade.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS.

New and very rich winter costumes are made in satin and velvet, trimmed with fur. The underskirt of satin is bordered with velvet, headed with ruchings of satin. The Redingote or "Polonaise," as it is called here, is of velvet, richly trimmed with fur, mink or "Alaska" sable, but which I strongly suspect is found on the backs of animals not favorably known to society, but resident much nearer home.

The latest imported costumes are all composed of a walking skirt and the over-dress, and "polonaise," (which differs from the old polonaise, in having the body and skirt cut separate) and a panier or full looped sash. There is always a simulated hood, or pointed cape, or little drapery of some kind or other at the back, and a little wrap or furs for additional warmth.

Sometimes the body forms a jacket with basque and revers, and is completed separate from the skirt. It is then lined with flannel and is sufficiently warm except for the very coldest weather.

A few cloth suits are trimmed with fur, but they are generally and more appropriately trimmed with heavy black braids, edged on either side with gold cord.

Black and gold trimmings are in high favor, especially upon water-proof and cloth suits and upon cloth and velvet jacket for indoor wear.

The prettiest little morning jackets are cut short with or without sleeves, and are made of marine blue cloth braided in black with five lines of gold thread or braid.

TYROLEAN HATS.

Hats are more worn and better worn than they ever were before. The newest and most distinguished shapes were brought from Paris lately by M'me Malala Ulman. The Tyrolese is in fine gray, black, or dark green felt, rather conical in shape and indented at the top. It is trimmed with three bands, cut gros grain, a short plume of feathers curling over the front, and a handsome buckle of jet or steel.

The tricorne is of black velvet, the sides turned up, with blue or ruby red, the trimming gold cord and the white breast and wing of some beautiful bird, the latter forming an *aigrette*.

Bonnets have quite changed their shape. The *fanchon* is no longer seen. The most fashionable of the new styles is a sort of helmet-shaped casque, which has been adopted by the Empress for her Eastern journeys, and is, therefore, understood to have the sanction of the highest authority.

RIDING HABITS.

Two very handsome new riding habits have been completed lately by a noted house, which represent the most approved style of these costumes. Both were made in "bodies cloth," one dark blue the other bottle green. They were made with small postillion basques, with rolling coat collars, and with revers and cuffs faced with heavy corded silk. The trimming consisted of heavy black rouleaucords and black crochet buttons.

The hats were high, black silk beaver chapeaux, with gauze veils attached, and the boots, which were sent in order to complete the outfit, had heels three and a half inches high, with a small spur fastened to them. These heels are made of wood, very small at the base, so that it requires skill to walk with them, and are covered tightly with the glove kid or other material of which the boot is composed. They are also made separate from the boot, and not unfrequently come off, and cause much trouble to their wearers. The extreme to which the fashion of high heels is carried will soon demand an emphatic word of protest. It is a serious impediment to locomotion, is ungraceful, and results in positive injury. Natural freedom and grace of motion are impossible to those who wear very high heels, and the utmost it can do for them is to give them that high, mincing step which naturally belongs to web-footed birds, but can hardly be associated with sensible, refined women.

HOME, AND HOME WEAR.

Skirts of house dresses may be made walking length, or slightly trained; but they are much shorter than last season. Trained and even demi-trained dresses are wholly reserved for evening wear.

There is no change in the arrangement of the skirt, except that there is rather more fullness at the sides. Basques, over-dresses, and partition basques to high bodies are as much worn in the house as in the street, but the low-throated-boddices, heart or V-shaped, which are so pretty for the house, are considered very bad taste upon the promenade, unless the corsage is entirely hidden by the cloak or other wrapping. Heart-shaped waists and high bodies, with revers, are the favorite indoor ordinary wear.

Plain, high bodies have the trimming laid on to simulate the V, the revers or the Raphael square, the latter very low. A bow is used to ornament the tops of the sleeves, or an epaulette, the plaiting of the latter turned up over the shoulder instead of down over the sleeve, as heretofore. Puffed and plain coat-sleeves are the principal style for house dresses. The latter have frequently a puff top, or plaitings at the elbow, and a deep cuff. It is real, not simulated, at the waist.

NEW STYLES OF COLLARS.

Quite a revolution has been effected in *lingerie*, at least so far as collars are concerned. The simple little linen collars which have been so long worn have been displaced by Valenciennes ruffles, by stiff lace cuffs, in the Elizabethan style, and by large stomacher collars, composed of inserted needlework, alternating with little puffings of lace and finished with narrow fluted frills of Valenciennes.

The only linen collars that are used are narrow at the back and have square corners turned in front. They are edged with a fine fluted ruffle of valenciennes lace, which is left standing at the back, but turns down with the corners in front. The same design is used in lace and needle-work, only to the collar a stomacher is added, which is very dressy and imparts a stylish appearance to the most ordinary toilette.

The ruffs are added to the inside of the boddice, and not only stand up but out from the throat. They are sometimes made of Valenciennes edging, added to fine clear muslin. Plain hemmed muslin is used for mourning.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The stores are beginning to display the usual assortment of beautiful holiday goods. Among the novelties are cut-glass toilet bottles set in light fire-gilt stands, also charming filagree stands, which hold bottles, and a lily-shaped glass, springing from a gilt stem in the center, for flowers.

Toilet bottles, dressing-cases, vases, from the slender finger-shaped holders of a single flower to the elaborate branches and *plateaus* arranged for a grand table, constitute, with the fancy boxes and perfumery, a large percentage of the holiday specialties. Fancy boxes for *bon-bons* are sold in immense quantities, and are much more reasonable in price than they were formerly. A newer idea consists of the French imitations of bread rolls, cucumbers, melons, cauliflowers, apples, peaches and the like, which are used instead of boxes to fill with sugar plums, or with the chockolate beetles, cockroaches, etc., and which, together with their contents, create infinite fun and merriment among people desirous of being pleased.

Gilt cups and saucers are now purchased in plain porcelain, and elegantly ornamented with the monogram of the recipient, done to order. JENNIE JUNE.

A movement is on foot to dissolve the Medical Society of Hartford. The physicians will then be allowed, if they choose, to advertise or to consult with those of another school—both of which are prohibited by the present rules and regulations. The semi-monthly meetings, discussions and feasts will also be dispensed with, which will be a great relief to some and satisfaction to others.

Telegraphing from India is not altogether a success. The Pall Mall Gazette asks: "What sort of use can it be to telegraph 'Letter popp Rumming Kumming contat allap non?' And this is merely one example among many of the sort of 'intelligence' which the Indo-European telegraph conveys."

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington

SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.

FARE $3.50 TO DEPOTS, HOTELS OR RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail — Daily except Sunday	12:00 night
3:35 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express — Daily	12:30 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express — Daily except Saturdays — Sleeping Cars open at 9 P. M.	4:35 A. M.
5:25 A. M.	Lexington Mail	6:35 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington Express — Daily except Sunday	10:35 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation — Daily except Sunday	8:40 A. M.

The 3:35 P. M. (Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines leaving Cincinnati Sunday night.

Nov. 14, 1869. SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

1:25 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:20 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:04 A. M.
2:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:20 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:20 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:25 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:20 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

There are 25,677 feet of trestle-work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its branches.

During the present year 643 miles of railroad have been completed in Iowa, an addition of more than 40 per cent. during 1869.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is to be completed to Pomme de Terre by the 1st of December, a distance of 150 miles from Minneapolis.

A wounded bear committed suicide a few days ago on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Paterson and Lewistown, by permitting a mail train to pass over its body.

The Duck Creek Railroad, which is to run from Marietta to a point on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, has been finally located, and grading is now progressing rapidly.

Capt. Dick Varble delivered on this side of the river, yesterday morning, six new freight and flat cars, from the Ohio Falls City Car Works, for the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The suit in the Supreme Court to enjoin the issuing of $200,000 in bonds of the Louisiana and Kansas City R. R. by the County Court of Saline has been dismissed, and the bonds will be issued. The road will certainly be built.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has over sixty locomotives, but so many are now under repair, that the road is cramped for power to carry South the large amount of freights offering.

The debt of the Kentucky Central Railroad is as follows: First mortgage bonds, $123,000, due in 1878; second mortgage, $794,000, due in 1887; third mortgage, $207,000, due in 1885. All of these bonds bearing 7 per cent. The total is $1,129,000.

Work is progressing on the "South and North Alabama railroad," running north from Montgomery to Decatur, and connecting there with the direct road to Nashville. By spring trains will be running eighty miles north of Montgomery.

Omaha travel has thus far been unimpeded by snow-drifts, and the managers are that the track will be kept clear the entire winter. The effort at least will be spared to insure to passengers and freight prompt connections with the Pacific trains.

The Ashville (N. C.) Pioneer says that the directors of the Western North Carolina railroad have made a proposition to the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad to abandon the undivided portion of their road, and the proposition has been accepted.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have transported over their road since the first of October up to and including the 29th day of November, 1,109 cars loaded with hogs, numbering in all 64,158 head, 1,116 cars of which were received from the 1st to the 29th of November.

The Omaha Herald says: "A slight mistake. Messrs. Hall & Co., of this city, have shipped more than fifty car loads of wheat in bulk from Omaha to Chicago, via the C. & N. W. R. R., during the present fall and winter, and buyers have been shipping grain in bulk from Fremont for some time back."

The following were the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad for the second week of November, showing a heavy increase:

1869	$334,511 13
1868	295,183 90
Increase	$39,327 23

"Count" Harris, assistant superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, who had been seriously ill for some time at Brookfield, Linn county, Mo., has been removed to Hannibal. The Courier says: "From all accounts his case is a hopeless one—insanity in no mild form. It has been found necessary to place him in fetters."

At a meeting of the merchants of Nashville, on Monday, it was resolved not to accept the proposition of Mr. Burns in regard to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Burns for the energy, zeal and faithfulness he has exercised as President of the road, and petitioning the Legislature to ratify the lease of the road to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The Cedar Rapids and Burlington line of road has now six locomotives and 40 cars. By the 1st of January 82 miles will be completed—63 from Burlington to the M. M. Junction, and 40 miles from Cedar Rapids to Laporte. This will leave about 75 miles to complete in the spring, the iron for which is being shipped from Wales via New Orleans, and will reach Burlington by the first boats at the opening of navigation in February or March.

The business on the Iron Mountain road has more than trebled, when compared with two years ago. Before Mr. Allen took hold of the road the business amounted to $35,000 a month; now it amounts to $100,000 a month. The new sleeping-cars will be put on the road to run regularly at night to Belmont, and probably arrangements will be made to run to Humboldt, Kentucky, to meet the sleeping-cars which come to that point, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad.

The English railroads in India and Australia have cost from $40,000 to $80,000 per mile, and the Government has determined to take railway building into its own hands. Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, with the view of obtaining the cheapest and best roads, has requested that an American engineer, experienced in the construction of cheap railways, should be sent to India. It is felt that a country like that, where the traffic is limited, while the space to be covered is enormous, the solid, but very expensive style of work suitable in England, where heavy trains follow one another over the great roads at intervals of ten minutes, is inappropriate.

The policy pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in dealing with the West and South has produced important results, and largely increased the imports at Baltimore, as is shown in the following tables:

In 1863	$1,813,220 90
In 1864	2,167,139 06
In 1865	2,963,832 23
In 1866	4,565,064 35
In 1867	5,736,428 84
In 1868	6,317,426 41
Ten months, 1869	7,736,343 06

Within the past two years cars have been constructed by the company for the special purpose of running through to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other points without bulk. The establishment of the Bremen and Baltimore line of steamships, one of which leaves every fortnight, affords facilities to Western merchants that they are not slow to appreciate, and the result is that immense quantities of tobacco, cotton and other products which formerly found outlets to Europe at New Orleans, are now shipped to Baltimore. The increase of imports of certain articles at Baltimore is shown in the following table:

	COFFEE. Bags.	SUGAR. H'ds.	SUGAR. Bbls	MOLASSES. H'ds.	MOLASSES. Tcs.
1863	78661	9369	6580	5412	1469
1864	97629	22251	5146	5635	1315
1865	160484	47130	25336	6699	1160
1866	189870	50877	30857	10863	2406
1867	289778	51922	28881	19141	1695
1868	272655	86260	44012	27350	2284

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was held in this city a few days since. A resolution was adopted that no officer or employe of the Chicago and Northwestern railway shall have or hold any interest in any other railroad, express company, transportation company, manufacturing, coal mine stock or iron-works, insurance company, or any other kind of business which contributes to the Chicago and Northwestern railway, unless by the unanimous permission of the Board of Directors.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN—RIGHT OF WAY.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day recommended the rejection of the bill granting the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern railroad. No further action was taken.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
[illegible]	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	3 P. M.
Tenn. River	TARASCON[illegible]	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	5 P. M.
St. Louis	[illegible]	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 30.

United States, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad.	Kate Robinson, St. Louis.
Morning Star, Hend.	Nat Williams.
Falls City.	Tarascon.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 30.

United States, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad.	Kate Robinson, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	

The weather since our last report has been of the most disagreeable character; from daylight yesterday morning until 5 P. M. there was a perfect flood of rain. Out door business was necessarily suspended almost entirely. The river yesterday morning was stationary, but before night it commenced rising and the predictions now are, that we are to have a coal boat rise. This indeed will be joyful news to the masses of the people, as the supply of coal at the present time is represented to be inadequate to the wants of the city.

Leonora No. 2 departed for Madison yesterday at 5 P. M.

The Armadillo was looked for last night, on her way to Cincinnati.

The Lorena, from New Orleans, bound for Cincinnati, was due last night at this port.

The Frankfort Yeoman announces the reopening of navigation in the Kentucky river.

The Nat. Williams arrived last night, and will leave for Madison at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Alina May, a little merchant-boat, passed down the river yesterday without giving us a call.

The Kentucky river had risen four feet within the last twenty-four hours, up to 3 o'clock yesterday evening.

The steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, left Pittsburg yesterday for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

The Morning Star, the regular Henderson packet, left for that port from the Portland wharf at 5 P. M. yesterday.

More rafts have floated down the Mississippi river the present year than were ever known in any previous year.

The Tarascon, the regular Henderson packet, arrived yesterday evening, and will leave for that port at 5 P. M. to-day.

Captain Pleas. Todd, well known as an old steamboat captain on the Tennessee river, died at Guntersville, Alabama, a few days ago.

The Falls City with barge in tow arrived last night. She is the regular Owensboro packet, and will leave for that port at 5 P. M. to-day.

Capt. T. E. Stake, of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, was married to Miss Jennie Woolfe, in Memphis, on Thursday.

Capt. Weller and Clerk T. H. Carr purchased the Ben Campbell at Memphis, on Thursday, for the Randolph and Simpson Landing trade.

The W. S. Pike, a new boat just completed at this port for the New Orleans and Bayou Sara trade, departed for New Orleans at 5 P. M. yesterday.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a list of sixty-nine steamboats wrecked on the Upper Mississippi, between St. Louis and St. Paul, from 1829 to November, 1869.

The new and elegant steamer Bradish Johnson, Capt. Bossett, is now ready to receive freight. She will leave for New Orleans on Thursday evening at 5 P. M.

The Coosa's shaft has been purchased by Capt. Throop, and shipped on the Robert Moore for Evansville, where it will be placed on his new steamer Romeo, now building at that point.

The War Eagle has been raised for a third time, and was on her way down stream when she sprang a leak at Red Wing and again took four feet of water into her hold. This was pumped out, and she is again coming down.

The painting of the new steamer W. S. Pike was done by L. Ryans & Co. A freak of the types, yesterday morning, in the description of the boat, committed these gentlemen most unceremoniously to the pantry.

The Leonora No. 2, from Madison, arrived yesterday and discharged for this port 4 hhds tobacco, 240 bales of hay, 25 bbls flour, 6 barrels ale, 86 bundles of saddle-trees, 2 boxes of goods, and 260 packages of furniture.

The P. W. Strader, Captain Stein, will positively leave for New Orleans to-day at 5 P. M. Mr. Alex. Stewart is her first clerk, and Mr. Frank Beck her second. This is her first trip this season. She leaves with a big trip of freight and passengers.

The Richmond, on her last trip from St. Louis, discharged at New Orleans 1,117 bales of cotton, 1,573 bbls apples, 5,015 bbls flour, 3,240 bbls potatoes and onions, and 2,091 sacks grain. She discharged at way points 125 head of stock and 350 tons of freight.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis, bound for Cincinnati, landed yesterday, and discharged 64 sacks of timothy seed, 79 bales of hemp, 16 kegs patent shot, 35 cases matches, 7 bbls broom straw, 2 bales cotton, 2 boxes tin wheels and 3 boxes of dusters.

Captain W. R. Sturgel, of New Haven, Ill., was in the city Saturday looking around for the purpose of buying a boat for the Little Wabash trade. Not being able to find one suitable for that trade, he left for Cincinnati Saturday night on the steamer Robt. Moore.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 29th says that coalboatmen were anxiously awaiting the water marks. It says, "At all events, there will be sufficient water for boats that have light-draught barges to set off. Several of them will take their departure to-day."

The Swallow, Alaska, John H. Groesbeck, Emma No. 3 and Belle Vernon have been organized into a regular line to New Orleans during the forthcoming season. Capt. James S. Wise has been appointed superintendent of the line. The Leonidas and Silver Spray have not as yet joined this line.

We noticed yesterday evening while on the levee that the new steamer St. John, Capt. Greathouse, was rapidly approaching completion. From all appearances she will not be inferior to her predecessors that have recently been built at this port. She is expected to make her trial trip in a few days, after which we hope to be able to give a good account of her.

The charter of the Mississippi Valley Levee Company has been made public. From this document it will be perceived that the organization has been effected in accordance with the suggestions by the Louisville Convention. The originals of the charter is signed by John G. Gaines, P. O. Herbert, E. A. Byrnes, J. H. Oglesby, H. P. Marrall, Wm. Smith, Joseph Hernandez, Samuel Smith, E. M. Whitmore, A. D. Banks, G. E. Marshall, H. O. Yerger, G. L. Johnson—each before subscribed to the extent of one hundred shares.

There are at this time a large number of boats in the course of construction and on the Falls of the Ohio, many of which are just being completed. A very large number of these boats have been and are being built by Eastern capital. Louisville has become headquarters, for she has received a very liberal share of patronage the present season. We confidently believe that in the future she is destined to enjoy a very large portion of the trade [illegible] and unsurpassed by any city or town in the Western country.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun of Friday says: "It is estimated pretty accurately that not more than 1,000 bales have been wagoned to market, which, had the river been navigable, would have been brought by steamers. The river has been opened only seventeen days, and there have been only five or six arrivals of boats. The river has never been very high this season. Four feet over the bar being the greatest depth. Thus far the boats have brought 700 bales. Last season they conveyed to Columbus 3,304 bales. The general average crop is 25 per cent. greater than last year. So the yield along the river that Columbus will receive ought to be at least 4,125 bales; thus making the very lowest estimate, and excluding what has been sent to market, there remains along the river some 3,000 bales to be brought to this place. Planters, now that they know the boats are running regularly, are hauling their cotton to the landings. We would not be surprised to learn at the end of the season that the boats had conveyed 5,000 bales to this point.

The St. Louis Times says: "On the 23d inst. the steamboat St. Louis, from this city, owned by and in command of M. E. Kirby & Bro., was run into by the Rubicon at Craig-Heads Point, Arkansas. The boat was a total wreck. A part of the cargo was saved. A protest was entered at this port by Captain Kirby, estimating his loss at $11,065. This amount was promptly paid by Captain Wm. H. Blake, of the Rubicon. Captain Kirby will start for the South with another trading boat next Wednesday. He thinks Captain Blake one of the most perfect gentlemen he ever had dealings with. He will name his next boat the Rubicon. The steamer David Watts was, on the 26th inst., taken from the Illinois side of the river by parties interested in her, and delivered to the United States Marshal for the benefit of her creditors. She is now lying at the foot of Lesperance street. The St. Paul papers of Thursday say that some ice is floating past, not enough to hinder navigation. The trouble is all below."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 30.—Weather cloudy and wet, with rain almost steadily for forty-eight hours. It is now growing cold, with signs of snow. River risen 1 foot. Port List—Lewellen, from Nashville; John Lumsden, from Cairo; Trenton, from Louisville to New Orleans; Advance No. 2, from Wabash river; Evansville, from Bowling Green; Clara Scott, to Cairo; Sam Orr, from Eastport; Palestine, to Louisville and return. The Trenton had a good trip. The packets had generally fine trips both ways. Bad weather curtailed business greatly. The Advance No. 2 went into the dry dock to-day. The Petrolia No. 2 has laid up to go into the dock. Capt. Montgomery's new boat, the Carrie S., built here, will soon be ready for business. Geo. A. Williams, clerk of the Frank Pargoud, was married at eight o'clock to-night, in this city, to Miss Eliza T. McFarland, of Owensboro, Ky. They leave to-morrow evening for New Orleans. There is now plenty of water on all the bars for first-class boats.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30, P. M.—Rained steadily since noon, and in the morning hard at 5 P. M. Good prospect for a big rise. The Monongahela fell during the night, but there is 6 feet 3 inches water and rising. No coal left to-day. Arrived—Glasgow, from Cincinnati. Departed—Mollie Ebert, for Louisville; Messenger, for New Orleans. The Glendale leaves to-morrow. Forty-three tow boats are preparing to tow coal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Belle St. Louis and City of Cairo from Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bayard, Louisiana; G. H. Wilson, Quincy. Departed—Hawkeye State for Pittsburg; Beardstown, Illinois river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bayard, Louisiana; Lady Gay, New Orleans; St. Luke, Memphis; Rubicon, Vicksburg; River falling. Weather cloudy and colder.

CAIRO, Nov. 30.—Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, at 9 A. M.; Virginia, St. Louis to New Orleans, at noon; Texas, Louisville to New Orleans, at 4 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 8. The river has risen 3 inches. Mercury 44. Rain ceased this afternoon; still cloudy, but indications of clearing up.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, P. M.—Arrived—Hudson, from Wheeling; Groesbeck, from New Orleans. Departed—Emma No. 3, for New Orleans; Wren, for Kentucky river; Hudson, for Wheeling. Raining all day. River has risen since noon five inches.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Weather warm and rainy. The river has risen 3 inches. Arrived—St. Joseph, from St. Louis; Minneola, from Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Memphis and Kate Kearney, for St. Louis; Julia, for Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, M.—The river has fallen 1 inch, with 12 feet 1 inch in the channel. Weather wet; been raining since last evening. Thermometer 66.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.—River rising, with 4½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rains last night and to-day. The Ella Hughes and Alpha arrived from Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Belle Vernon, Thompson Dean, Commonwealth.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—P. M.

The sudden change of policy by Mr. Boutwell today, just on the eve of the inauguration of the programme of the Treasury Department for December, was the all absorbing topic of conversation in financial circles. [illegible]

The following telegram was received:

[illegible]

Money market active and loans advanced to 7 per cent currency on governments, and 7 per cent gold on stocks. [illegible]

Government bonds are weak.

[illegible]

The stock market was unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money and rumors of a lockup. [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 30.

COTTON—Inactive; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 21½c.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30—P. M.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical chemist and distiller, as agent or superintendent of a distillery, manufactory, store, or plantation; is a good book-keeper, draughtsman, engineer, and builder, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics practically, has had five years experience in the management of a general store in connection with a saw mill and foundry. Reference is given to J. B. Greg. [illegible] Address B. LLOYD, Box 970, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—PARTNER—In a good, light, cash business, well established. Profits will satisfy any one who wants to make money. Limited capital required. Address "Mechanic," Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—As gardener and nurseryman, by a man who has had experience in both. Inquire at No. 106 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

WANTED—A No. 1 COOK and HOUSE GIRL—to go to Shelbyville. BATMAN & SIMMONS, 48 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A boot and shoe business. The goods are of the latest style. No unseasonable goods on hand. Good stand. All in running order. Price $3,000. Address immediately L. B. X., Postoffice.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS—Two A No. 1 cabinet-makers, to make show cases. Only first-class workmen need apply. Good wages and steady work. Apply immediately. FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 ENERGETIC CANVASSERS (male and female) for city and country. Address Western Naturalist, P. O. Box 213.

WANTED—A SITUATION—To do plain cooking or house work. Apply to or address K., 173 Eighth st., bet. Main and Market.

WANTED—ALL TO KNOW—Madame Crescent, Astrologist, can now be consulted by all who wish to know the present and hidden mysteries of the future. Ladies, 50c; gentlemen, $1. Grayson st., No. 17, near Sixth street.

WANTED—HOUSE—A modern two-story brick dwelling centrally located and in good repair. Any one having such property for cash, would be willing to take in part payment a handsome brick cottage, well located, and the balance in cash. Can hear of a purchaser by applying to H. D. FITCH, 75 Fourth st.

WANTED—COUPONS—Of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad companies, maturing the 1st of January next, at a discount of 25 cents on each coupon. Present at the Bank of Louisville.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To find good cooks, washwomen, nurses, housekeepers, seamstresses, maids, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females in want of places also please call. Don't forget to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLAR & CO., Agents.

WANTED—To sell an interest in a well-established dry goods house in Shelbyville, Ky., now doing a prosperous business. One of the partners desires to quit the business Jan. 1, 1870, and will offer a rare inducement to any one desiring to engage in the above named business in one of the best locations in the State of Kentucky. Address Box 117, Shelbyville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A HOME FOR $750—A nice frame cottage, on street, No. 313 Main street, between Clay and Shelby, containing 3 rooms (large kitchen) with a grate and gas. [illegible] Apply to PHIL. T. OSBORN & CO., 75 and 77 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CARRIAGE—Has been used a short time. Will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to Capt. B. W. JENKINS, corner Fifth and Green streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND STORE FIXTURES—At 225 Market st.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Tuley, I offer for sale the Louisville Drug and Mustard Mills, situated on the west side of Eighth street, between Main and Chestnut. The right to use all labels and brands, together with the process of manufacture of Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard, go with it. Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard made by this process is guaranteed to be in every respect equal if not superior to any mustard made. The mill is in running order. GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 34 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms and kitchen, with lot 30 feet front by 100 deep, on Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 103 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with all modern improvements—large stable, carriage-house, cistern, gas and water-works, &c. Everything in good order. For further information call at No. 344 First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 45 feet front by 130 feet deep to an alley. The houses are completely repaired, with gas and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

LOST.

LOST—PONY—On the 25th of November, a bay pony with three white feet, a collar mark on the left shoulder, and branded with an M on the right shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 60 East Broadway.

LOST—MOCKING BIRD—On Sunday morning last. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to Duke's old bakery, corner Second and Guthrie sts.

LOST—VALISE—At Jeffersonville, Ind., on the night of the 28th November, 1869, on the arrival of the 11:35 P. M. train from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, one sole-leather valise, checked with L. T. Co. check No. 116. [illegible] Any person returning said valise or giving information that will secure its recovery will be liberally rewarded by the Louisville Transfer Company. Office southwest corner Third and Main.

LOST—BANK BOOK—No. 1,886, of Louisville Branch, belonging to James Gray. Will the finder please return it to the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company (National Savings Bank), Southwest corner Third and Walnut sts. HORACE MORRIS, Cashier.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN, $100 REWARD—HORSE—From my stable on the night of Nov. 1st, 1869, my bay horse, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, rather low carriage, one hind foot white, black mane and tail, shod all round, paces under the saddle; very gentle. Will give $100 for the horse and conviction of the thief, or $50 for either. THOS. B. MALOTT, Bedford, Ind., Nov. 15, 1869.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—From the farm of W. Frees Smith, four miles above Louisville, on the river-road, about the 18th November, one sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, rather low carriage [illegible] A fair reward will be paid for the return of the horse or for information enabling me to get them.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JAS. D. COULTER, bankrupt. [illegible] J. H. WARD, Register. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good boarding can be had at No. 164, southeast corner of Fifth and Green, with or without rooms, on reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can secure pleasant accommodations for the winter, in a private family, by applying at this office or No. 4[illegible] West Jefferson street. References required.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MARES—On the 21st inst., 2 mares, one a bay and the other black; both have a short tail; bay has a letter G branded on left hip; about 15 hands [illegible] The owner can get them by proving property and paying charges. WM. BROWN, bet. [illegible] ville Railroad and Shelbyville pike, about 6 miles from the city.